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KEY TO CHACO PEACE FOUND IN GEOGRAPHY

Settlement Designed to Aid Both Paraguay and Bolivia Avoids Politics

ECONOMICS STRESSED BY NEUTRAL BOARD

Boundary Solution of Mutual Benefit Is Believed Near in Washington

By United Press

WASHINGTON—The Chaco controversy between Bolivia and Paraguay is moving rapidly toward settlement along lines which mark the ascendancy of the geographic and economic concept of national frontiers, as contrasted with the politico-historical boundary thesis.

The formula now being developed by neutral members of the Chaco Commission follows intensive study of the economic geography of the region.

For centuries statesmen have recognized the desirability of national boundaries based on a definite calculation of economic as well as political results, but such a concept usually has been sidetracked in favor of more immediate political or juridical considerations.

Advantages for Both

In the calm atmosphere of the Chaco Commission, with delegates from Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Cuba and the United States meeting with representatives of the interested parties here, it has been found practicable to review dispassionately and in great detail the geography of the disputed area and the respective advantages to the two countries likely to result from the several frontiers which have been given hypothetical consideration.

The commissioners have been aided by carefully prepared technical reports, informative in character and not binding upon any of the parties, which expound the geographical and economic points to be considered in any proposed formula.

The chief reports of this character were prepared by S. W. Boggs, geographer, and E. B. Cristie, economist, of the State Department. The American Geographical Society of New York contributed a new map of the Chaco region, the most detailed and accurate yet available.

The experts' reports have pointed out that definite economic advantages would result to both countries from a settlement.

Assuming that a solution can be found by which Bolivia obtains an adequate frontage on the Paraguayan River and a continuous land area between Paragnay and her own settled territory, the following results theoretically would accrue:

1. Railway development would vitalize the eastern part of Bolivia.

2. There would be a development of lands now almost uninhabited between Santa Cruz and Paraguay.

A Transcontinental Route

3. A new transcontinental route across South America from Atlantic to Pacific would be increasingly feasible as the political obstacle to future construction westward from the present rail head at Corumba, Brazil, would be removed.

4. Permanent access to a good port on the Paraguay River would facilitate Bolivia's traffic for the Atlantic, as the river is navigable for vessels of large tonnage.

However, experts see a simultaneous advantage to Paraguay in the fact that a considerable part of Bolivian traffic would be transshipped through Paraguayan River ports, and the city of Asuncion would have a commercial benefit from its increased use as an entrepot for shipments into eastern Bolivia.

From the standpoint of Paraguay, the major geographical needs are conceived to be:

1. Additional territory for colonization and stock-grazing.

2. Opportunity to exploit quebracho forests.

3. Additional territory along the Pilcomayo River would release the tension caused by proximity of Bolivian forts and thereby encourage agricultural developments.

Taking into account these general considerations, disinterested opinion is that the problem essentially is to find a formula which, on the one hand, will give Bolivia an adequate frontage on the Paraguay River while on the other hand compensating Paraguay with territory in the western part of the disputed area, especially along the Pilcomayo.

Narrowing Differences

As a line probably could not be immediately traced which would satisfy all the conflicting interests, the unofficial expectation has been that

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LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 2, being a legal holiday all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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Germans Voice Regret Over Falke Incident

By the Associated Press

Hamburg, Ger.

THE trading community here has issued a joint declaration severely condemning the "misuse" of the steamer Falke, formerly of German registry, which was employed by Venezuelan revolutionaries in a recent attack on the Port of Cumana.

The statement said the community was convinced the present government of Venezuela was firmly established, and hoped the regrettable incident would not disturb the harmonious relations between the two countries.

PORTES GIL'S MESSAGE TO URGE NEW LABOR CODE

Mexican Congress Opens Tomorrow With Annual Presidential Address

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Governors of most of the Mexican states, military leaders, the diplomatic corps and the Cabinet will be present in the Chamber of Deputies at 11 a. m. Sunday to attend the opening of the regular fall session of Congress and hear the reading of the annual presidential message.

In this message President Portes Gil will give a complete account of his nine-months-old provisional administration. He will stress particularly such achievements as the Government victory in the Escobar Revolution last spring, the settlement of phases of the church-state controversy and the subsequent termination of the "Christero" revolt.

Other high spots of his message will refer to progress of the agrarian program, military reduction, national finances, and the Government's attitude toward the presidential election on Nov. 17, which Señor Portes Gil declared recently would be characterized by absolute impartiality.

One of the most important features of the presidential message probably will be the recommendation to Congress to pass the proposed labor code embodying drastic changes for Mexico in the ordinary conception of relationship between employer, employee and the Government.

State Installs Robot to Direct Town Traffic

A robot has just been employed as a Massachusetts state traffic officer and is at work directing motor travel on the Newburyport Turnpike at Pope's Corner, Danvers, Mass. It is the first mechanical traffic "cop" to be used by the State and is expected to aid in solving what the Department of Public Works characterizes as a "difficult" situation.

The robot, despite the investiture of state authority, is invisible to the motorist. It lies beneath the pavement of state highway routes Nos. 1 and 114, in the same way as the recently installed mechanical man now in operation in Medford. As approaching cars pass above it, the robot "counts" them, and switches the traffic lights in order to keep travel moving in the most expeditious fashion.

The volume of traffic on the turnpike is consistently heavy, the department declares, and vehicles travel at a high rate of speed. Cross traffic on route 114 varies considerably during the day, making fixed interval traffic lights impractical.

The State's adoption of the robot, the department declares, does not indicate that a similar policy will be adopted in other towns, as the general policy is to leave traffic control to the municipal authorities with the State in a supervisory position. The present installation, it adds, was made necessary because the intersection is in a district which is neither business nor residential.

UNSAFE FLYING TRACED TO POOR PILOT SCHOOLS

National Aviation Leaders Caution Against Too Rapid Expansion of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Leaders in aviation, while pronouncing the 1929 National Air Races held here this week the greatest in history, nevertheless have warned the industry to disassociate itself from several encumbering influences.

These leaders have declared here that if aviation is to continue to enjoy the popular enthusiasm which it holds, it must do the following things:

First, eliminate the flying schools and instruction companies which are giving inadequate flying instruction at exorbitant rates, and in many instances using unsafe, antiquated equipment.

Second, avoid a too rapid expansion, with its accompanying ill-conceived and ill-advised financial projects, resulting in losses to investors and forfeiture of confidence in the industry.

Third, establish, through co-operation with the Department of Commerce, more rigid test for factory produced airplanes before they are delivered to purchasers. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America believes that a more rigid government test is the greatest step it can take to secure safety in aviation.

Col. Paul Henderson, president of the National Air Transport, Inc., and formerly Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, warned members of the National Aeronautics Association against excessively rapid development of the industry.

Aviation Gains Public Confidence

"There is actually competition for capital to get into the air field," he said. "We must use this money judiciously or a few years from now, when we will need vastly greater sums than at present, we may find capital hard to get. Public confidence has been gained, and aviation progress must be cautious; half-baked schemes must be avoided."

C. S. "Casey" Jones, president of the Curtiss Flying Service, led the attack on the "wildcat" flying schools, in an address before the Aeronautical Chamber.

"This thing must be checked at once," he said. "We have had too many fatalities blamed on the entire industry which were the result of improperly equipped and manned fake schools and ten-minute ride fields."

Maj. Clarence M. Young, newly named Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation, indorsed Mr. Jones's statesments.

Inspection Code Planned

Requirements for airplanes in every weight class have been drawn up by a committee from the Aeronautical Chamber and presented to representatives of the Department of

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RAILROAD OPERATES 150-MILE BUS ROUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Motorbus service has been initiated in western territory of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company has not confined itself to long distance travel, but has entered into the local field.

The major bus route is between Indianapolis and Vincennes, Ind., a 150-mile run, opened by the railroad. There has been no through bus service between these points.

The run here is 25 miles, the company having bought a small line.

The bus fare on the through trip is lower than the train fare. Train tickets will be honored on buses for any portion of the journey. Bus tickets, however, cannot be used for railroad fare because they are cheaper.

Railroad equipment has been fitted into the bus system by the sale of bus tickets at railroad offices and arranging of bus stops at railroad union stations along the way.

The Indiana lines are owned by the Pennsylvania-Indiana General Transit Company, a new subsidiary of the Pennsylvania.

French Airplane Companies Secure Contracts to Span South America

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—French aviation is assured of a dominant position in South America, it is claimed here, owing to the accords with the governments of that continent, which have either been recently concluded or are now under negotiation.

The commission, headed by Colin Jeannel, has been visiting South American capitals, and reports have been received here of several successes in obtaining contracts for French air companies.

Venezuela, for example, has granted to French exploitation the entire transportation of freight to Europe, Africa or to other South American countries. The French are to start operations across Venezuela from Maracaibo to Bolivia, which will be linked to Natal in Brazil where the French company uniting European and South American continents has its base. Thus mail will reach Paris from Venezuela in eight days.

In Colombia the commission was warmly received, and expects to return there in December to go more fully into the contracts. Chile has just signed an agreement giving the French lines the right to carry half of the Chilean air mail to Bolivia, Peru, Canada, United States and intervening countries. Exceptions will be made for state papers and printed matter.

Furthermore, the Pan-American Airway Company has agreed to turn over to the French organization a portion of air mail transportation between the two Americas.

Delay permitted for the opening of the new French lines was set down as not more than nine months in Peru and Bolivia, and a maximum of 18 months for other countries. In a short time, therefore, France will be in control of an important network of air routes in South America, of great advantage to its air industry and highly useful in promoting commercial relations with Latin-American states.

Significance attaches to the announcement that the long drawn out negotiations with Spain over postage rates by airline to South America by way of North Africa have now been satisfactorily settled.

TRAM STRIKE CONTINUES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The tramway strike here is in its seventeenth day, the company persisting in refusal to restore services pending a report by the court inquiry to the Free State Government. The court will begin its investigations Monday, and it is expected to report within a fortnight on the merits of the company's demand for reduced wages for tramway workers.

Syrian Moslems Enter Palestine; British Aircraft Resist Advance

Arab Grievances Center Around Alleged Attempt of Zionists and Bankers to Seize Control of Rich Resources in Area of Dead Sea

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new and disquieting development in the Palestine situation was officially announced Aug. 30 by the Colonial Office to the effect that "a considerable force of Arabs is reported to have crossed the Syrian frontier into Palestine," and "aircraft has been dispatched to check their progress."

There is lack of further details regarding the Syrian incursion which may constitute the gravest phase of the present situation if it signifies a rising of Transjordanians in support of their co-religionists in Palestine. The unknown attitude toward the present situation of Ibn Saud, King of Hejaz, powerful leader of Puritanical Moslems along the northeast coast of the Red Sea and long friendly to the British, is another cause of apprehension.

Syria is under the French mandate of the League of Nations. It has a very large Moslem population and the frontier between it and Palestine has long been difficult to guard. Further advance in tension felt in the Near East comes from Bagdad, Damascus and Beirut where there have been disturbances in consequence of Moslem demonstrations of an anti-British character.

Palestine Itself Quiet

Palestine itself was officially reported quiet, but eight Jews were killed, many wounded and more property destroyed and looted by armed Arabs who attacked the town of Safed northeast of Haifa the night of Aug. 29. Police averted a serious riot at Bagdad where a big meeting in the chief mosque denounced the British policy in Palestine.

Subsequently 4000 demonstrators marched to the King's Palace where further protests were made against Zionism. An excited Jewish shopkeeper fired a revolver at the demonstrators, wounding one. Ten minor casualties followed when mounted police charged crowds who were endeavoring to hold other rallies in the street.

According to messages reaching Cairo from Damascus, agitation in Syria for support of Palestine Arabs

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JOIN PARIS PACT, URGED IN BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA

Press Says Two Are Only 'Civilized Countries' Not Adhering

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES—Official and semiofficial circles lately have been discussing the continued failure of Argentina and Brazil to adhere to the Kellogg peace pact, it being pointed out in the press here that these two are the only "civilized countries" in the world which have not signified adherence.

Brazil, according to a recent editorial in La Nacion, states its motive for not adhering is because of a proclamation in the National Constitution which is analogous to that of the peace pact.

But, according to this newspaper, the case seems to be slightly different with the Argentine Republic, public opinion being "at a loss to account for the omission."

La Nacion further declares:

"We happen to be living under a Government characterized by a hermit-like silence in all its actions. The ideas of the First Magistrate concerning the peace pact are evidently 'not for publication.'"

The newspaper points out that failure to adhere to the pact constitutes a lack of consideration of the 51 other nations which have already given the treaty their approval.

"We are placed outside the international concert," the paper declares, "so that were a war to break out anywhere, Argentina would be the only possible innocent country, while all the other countries would be condemned ipso facto. Argentina is traditionally a power Nation, but Argentina is not traditionally a boastful Nation. In our foreign policy we have ever shown discretion and clarity. If Señor Irigoyen's reason is the one outlined above, then it would most decidedly appear that he would declare war on universal peace.

"Whatever may be the reason, however, Argentina is wrong in isolating herself from the rest of the world. It is much to be regretted that Argentina must necessarily be harshly judged by the other nations for her uncompromising attitude."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The press of Argentina and Brazil is demanding that their governments take immediate action to adhere to the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

Argentina's attitude is attributed to internal affairs by the press, which notes that failure to ratify the pact is only one form of the growing national isolation, another instance being the delay of six months in naming a new Ambassador to the United States. President Hipolito Irigoyen, re-elected in 1928, although successive terms are forbidden by the Argentine Constitution, is described as being weighed under a mass of political detail which has brought matters of external policy well nigh to a standstill.

The situation on the Kellogg pact in Brazil is different. The Government has officially expressed sympathy with the purposes of the outlawry of war treaty, through a note from the Foreign Minister to the American Ambassador, immediately after the pact was drawn up, a year ago.

Dr. Washington Luis, the Brazilian President, whose term expires on Nov. 15, 1930, intends to visit President Hoover early in 1931 to repay the latter's visit when he was President-elect. At that time, the Brazilian press indicates, the subject of the treaty will be revived, if not sooner.

FLAG PARTY REACHES ITALY ON WORLD TRIP

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—The American boy and girl national flag champions, Robert L. Sullivan of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mary S. McGonigal of Troy, N. Y., arrived here from Cairo today on the homeward lap of their trip around the world.

They were accompanied by their color guard, Merle M. Clarke of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Alma E. Groves of Byronville, Ga., and chaperoned by Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory of Salisbury, N. C., and Miss Gertrude Caraway of Newbern, N. C.

ZEPPELIN READY TO SPRING INTO AIR AT MIDNIGHT

Due to Leave Lakehurst for Friedrichshafen With 19 Passengers and Cargo

LAKEHURST, N. J. (AP)—Preparations went forward today to send the globe-circling dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, into the air at midnight, bound for her home port, Friedrichshafen, Germany, and the end of her historic cruise.

Nineteen passengers, 3300 pounds of freight and a quantity of mail will be aboard the airship on her fifth crossing of the Atlantic. When she reaches her station she will have traveled approximately 27,000 miles since she left on her first crossing to Lakehurst a month ago.

Although Lady Grace Drummond-Hay left the ship here, the Graf has a woman on the passenger list. She is Mrs. Charles B. Parker of Cleveland, widow of Dr. C. B. Parker, noted Cleveland surgeon and member of the faculty of Western Reserve University.

Included in the freight which the Graf Zeppelin will carry is a consignment of 113 packages, including lawn mowers, women's pajamas, machine castings, oils, shoes, natural scientific instruments, dental instruments and a radio set to be presented to the King of Spain. These goods were sent by the Philadelphia Business Progress Association.

The Navy Department instructed the commandant at Lakehurst today that if New Jersey authorities serve a writ of attachment on the Graf Zeppelin on the complaint of Otto Hillig, who was refused passage on the airship's world trip, they must remove the Graf from the hangar not later than the hour set for her departure tonight for Germany.

The Secretary of the Navy advised the Lakehurst commandant that because the hangar was located upon land, the title to which is not entirely vested in the United States, the State authorities, if they desired, had jurisdiction to serve and execute a writ of attachment.

DEFICIT MAY BRING 3C. LETTER POSTAGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The American people will pay 3 cents a letter postage if plans of the Post Office Department are carried through. The expected $100,000,000 post office deficit threatens the Administration's budget surplus, and President Hoover has ordered an investigation.

Following preliminary examination, the following changes will be recommended to Congress in December, under tentative plans of Walter Brown, Postmaster General:

1. Increase in first class mail rates to 2½ or 3 cents.

2. Transfer to the cost of other federal departments of $16,000,000 deficit incurred in distributing their free "penalty" mail.

3. Changes in bookkeeping to show $20,000,000 paid annually to ship owners for mail contracts as a "subsidy" instead of a deficit.

4. Similar change to write "subsidy" after $6,000,000 loss, paid to airmail system.

A sweeping survey of the post-office situation is under preparation by Frederic A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and will be submitted to Congress. This will explain in detail why the Postoffice Department loses money. A conference in Washington for large users of first-class mail is planned for October, in connection with discussion on the proposed increase.

JAPAN AND FAR EAST CABLE RATES CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A reduction of 5 cents a word in the cable rates to Japan and the Far East, effective Sept. 1, has just been announced by the Commercial Pacific and Commercial Atlantic Cable Companies.

The new rates from New York to Japan will be 82 cents for ordinary messages, 41 cents a word for deferred messages, and $2.16 for urgent. At the same time, new rates will go into effect for the Hawaiian Islands.

LEAGUE FACES ARMS MAKING IN NEW SESSION

Protocol for American Allegiance to Court Also Comes Up

GENEVA (AP)—The fate of the problem of supervision for manufacture of arms and armaments must follow the fate of the problem of general reduction of armaments.

Such was the tenor of discussions in the Council of the League of Nations Aug. 31 after receipt of a report that the special commission handling the question of control on arms manufacture again had failed to reach an agreement on the terms of a draft convention.

Some nations desired the completest kind of publicity on armaments, while others favored only a restricted publicity. The Council passed the responsibility on to the League Assembly.

Members of the Council believe that if disarmament as a whole moves forward by this means, the question of manufacture and control stands a proportionately increased chance of settlement.

The Council fixed Sept. 4 as the date for an international conference to consider amendments to the statute of the World Court of International Justice. Action on the protocol for American adherence to the Court will probably come up then.

American Signature Needed

Although some discussion was expected as to whether the United States Senate would accept the protocol, League officials point out that the nations subscribing to it at Geneva were only conditionally binding themselves because the protocol cannot be effective without American signature.

As a matter of special interest to sugar producing countries like Cuba, the council adopted a report of the economic committee on lower duties. The report suggested that the council point out to governments the desirability of considering whether there is any possibility of lowering their excise duties on sugar without adversely affecting their financial position.

Sugar experts have met in Geneva in an effort to find a practical solution for the world sugar crisis, which is primarily due to overproduction. It is thought likely that the principal producing nations will try to reach an agreement for temporary rationing of production without, however, discouraging productive efforts in general.

Bolivia Given Welcome

They also will try to inaugurate an educational campaign to increase the consumption of sugar in China and African countries.

The council welcomed Bolivia's decision to return to active co-operation with the League by voting wholehearted acceptance of the suggestion by the Bolivian President that the

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Dublin Proposes City Manager Plan on American Style

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Dublin Star, unofficial organ of the Free State Government, publishes the outline of a new bill, to be introduced into the Dail Eireann next session to give effect to the recommndation of the greater Dublin commission, which presented its report about three years ago.

The measures proposed create a new county borough of Dublin, embracing the present city area and the industrialized suburbs.

A new coastal borough will also be formed, consisting of the coast townships of Blackrock, Kingstown and Dalkey.

A council of 21 elected members, with the Lord Mayor, would control the county borough and a council of 11 would rule the coast borough. Each borough will have a city manager on the American model and a flat tax rate will be levied in each area.

Law Enforcement Seeks Aid of People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Publicity is causing the Hoover Commission on Law Observance and Law Enforcement considerable concern. The commission recognizes that its work will be futile without the support of public opinion. Although 10 of the 11 members are lawyers antagonistic to publicity, it is now realized that the work of the commission must be broadcast so that its findings and recommendations may carry conviction to the people called upon to make them effective.

The commission is now studying plans of legal procedure, and is gathering detailed data. This phase of the undertaking will probably last for many months, possibly a year, and does not lend itself to any sort of publicity.

On the other hand, much preliminary information may soon be available, so that the commission will be able to carry through the second stage of its policy of educating the public in matters of law enforcement through some form of dramatic presentation.

The commission will soon reassemble and a first report will be received on statistical material already gathered. Plans will then be laid for the publishing of the commission's work.

Italian Cup Racers Fetch Five Planes

By the Associated Press

Calshot, Eng.

FIVE seaplanes, carefully crated and sealed, have arrived in England for the Italian competitors in the Schneider Cup speed races, which begin next Friday. They were brought by a group of Italian engineers and mechanics.

General Balbo, Italian Undersecretary of Air, said on arrival in London: "We are perfectly sure we shall lose and we have only come over to show we are sportsmen. It would have been quite all right if we had one month more."

DISARMAMENT PLEA CLOSES DEBT SESSION

British Foreign Secretary Points Out Way to Avert Burdens of War

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

THE HAGUE—Final agreement in the financial committee has been reached concerning the exact wording and details of the understanding here, but Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had the delegates and journalists on another long watch by refusing to sacrifice the night's rest again.

Although the Young plan had been accepted "in principle" by 12 powers represented at The Hague, especially regarding division of the German annuities of reparations, the final protocol could not be agreed upon as easily as had been hoped. This was caused by the intricate details and new reserves put forward repeatedly by the different delegates to be mentioned in the protocol.

The conference in its last stage was filled with a spirit of co-operation and cordiality culminating in a statement by Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, before leaving, declaring the cordial Anglo-French relations undisturbed and pleaded that all other friendly nations secure general acceptance of obligatory arbitration and carry through a general treaty for all around disarmament. Only by the co-operation toward these great ends can the world be made safe from the nightmare of another war and the nations be freed from the crushing burdens and dangers under which they live, he said.

Several Committees Named

The financial committee appointed an organization committee for the transition from the Dawes plan to the Young plan.

The sub-committees named were:

(1) For organization of the bank of international settlements.

(2) For final liquidation of claims arising from the sequestration of enemy property.

(3) For modification of legislation in the Reich to permit transition from the Dawes plan to the Young plan.

(4) For changes in the railroad debentures to permit the Reich to raise money by issuing railroad bonds.

The bank committee will include heads of the banks of issue in the six inviting powers, with a delegate from each of those countries, and one from the United States to be chosen probably by Owen D. Young.

Mr. Snowden Starts a Laugh

The financial committee made minor alterations in the text of the financial agreement. Discussing chapter nine of the Young plan, in which the experts require Germany to give up claims arising from liquidation of enemy property, the Germans were urged to comply with this wish on account of the fact the Young plan diminished the German reparation debt considerably. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Secretary, refused, as the consequences of this promise are as yet incalculable. Thus it was agreed to appoint a special committee on this question. The various committees will meet only on the call of M. Jaspar as president of the conference.

Mr. Snowden finally struck the most conciliatory note, thanking M. Jaspar for his tact and good temper. "No one in this conference," said Mr. Snowden, "has caused M. Jaspar so much work and trouble as I have," and the delegates laughed. Mr. Snowden laid stress on the most friendly spirit in which the difficult negotia-

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Camden (N. J.) Police Must Act or Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J.—This city has started a cleanup crusade against bootleggers, gamblers and racketeers.

Frank P. Lloyd Jr., Supreme Court Justice, has served notice on the Camden Police Department that unless the city has a very different moral aspect by Sept. 10 the individual policemen on whose beats violations of the law are taking place will be charged with malfeasance.

Reports have been made to the court of open violations of the law, liquor selling, gambling and racketeering in many forms, which, according to the jurist, have convinced him that such conditions could not exist without the connivance of the policemen on the beats.

Judge Lloyd assured the director of public safety and county prosecutor that any action they took looking toward law enforcement and police discipline would be upheld by the courts.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS PEACE PROPOSAL MADE BY CHINA

End of Manchurian Dispute Nears in Negotiations Through Berlin

OLD RAILWAY PACTS BASIS OF AGREEMENT

Parley to Settle Outstanding Issues—Personnel of Chinese Eastern Still in Debate

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union Government has accepted China's proposals looking to settlement of the crisis arising out of Manchuria's seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Maxim Litvinoff, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in a note to Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador, announced that Russia was willing to sign with the Nanking Government a joint declaration for settlement of all questions arising out of the Chinese Eastern dispute.

The note was accompanied by a Soviet draft declaration, which differed from the Chinese draft declaration in the way of a few amendments, of which one alone seemed important. This was that Russia saw no reason to appoint a new manager or assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as proposed by Nanking, to replace those lawfully appointed and who had performed their functions well.

However, Mr. Litvinoff said, he hoped the Chinese Government would appoint a new chairman of the directorate of the railroad in place of the present chairman, to whom the Russian Government attaches the blame for "violation of the agreement" in Manchuria.

Back to Old Agreement

In this case, the Soviet Foreign Commissariat, in "conformity with the unchanging peace policy of Soviet Russia, would bring before the Soviet Government the question of appointing a new manager and assistant manager, as desired by the Chinese Government."

M. Litvinoff added that such an appointment would have to take place simultaneously with the signing of the joint declaration settling the dispute between the two governments. The Russian draft declaration was in effect a proposal that all pending questions be settled in conformity with the Mukden agreement of 1924. This provides for operation of the railway by a board of 10 directors, five of them, including a chairman, to be appointed by China and five, including a vice-chairman, by Russia. The manager of the railroad was to be a Russian with one Russian and one Chinese as assistant.

Soviet officials hailed the move of the foreign commissariat as indicating a real desire for peace and firm adherence to the Kellogg anti-war pact.

Text of Declaration

The text of the Russian draft declaration follows:

"Both parties declare they will settle all pending questions between them in conformity with the agreement of 1924 and in particular agree upon conditions for the redemption of the Peiping agreement.

"Both parties will appoint immediately properly accredited representatives to a conference to settle all questions mentioned in the previous clause. Both parties believe the position of the Chinese Eastern Railway that developed after the dispute must be altered in accordance with the Peiping and Mukden agreements of 1924, on the understanding that all such alterations shall be settled by the conference provided for by the previous clause.

"The Soviet Union Government will recommend a manager and assistant manager to the Chinese Eastern Railway who will be appointed immediately to the directorate of that line. The Soviet Government will instruct employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway who are citizens of the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese Government will instruct its local authorities and their organs strictly to observe conditions contained in article six of the 1924 agreement."

Optimism in Moscow

A feeling of optimism has replaced the apprehension which the Government and people of Russia have manifested during the last two months. There is rejoicing that the ideal of conciliation embodied in the Kellogg renunciation of war pact, has seemingly triumphed over the methods of armed force.

Although Izvestia calls attention to the fact that the conflict is not yet definitely resolved, that the former status of the Chinese Eastern has not yet been restored and that Russian citizens remain in concentration camps and prisons, it is generally believed in Moscow that the way has been paved, by Russia's peaceful attitude, for restoration of the status quo.

Nanking 'Not Surprised'

NANKING, China (AP)—Although the Foreign Minister, C. T. Wang, was absent from the Foreign Office, officials there indicate that the Nationalist Government had received no information about settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute in Manchuria from Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister in Berlin.

The officials indicated, however, that negotiations were proceeding between Russia and China in Berlin. Reports from Moscow that the negotiations had been successful, caused no surprise.

SOUTH CAROLINA TRADE BOOSTED BY HYDRO-POWER

Industrial Workers' Wages Jump $37,000,000 From 1917 to 1927

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Hydro-electric power development has marked a new, greater and better economic and social order in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, according to W. S. Lee, vice-president and chief engineer of the Duke Power Company.

In a review of the advantages and benefits of this type of power, radio-cast from station WLAC at Nashville recently, Mr. Lee quoted figures and gave comparisons which strikingly emphasized his points.

"Less than 84,000 workers were employed in industry in 1917," he said. "In 1927 more than 104,000 workers and their families were securing their living through industry. The total wages of all industrial workers in South Carolina in 1917 amounted to $34,000,000. In 1927 more than $71,000,000 was paid to them.

"Living conditions for the masses of our people," Mr. Lee said, "have improved in a marked degree. Immeasurably better educational facilities have been provided. Because of the huge increase in the purchasing power of our people commerce has thrived. Above all, multiplied opportunities have been brought to our young people."

LEAGUE CONFRONTS MAKING OF ARMS IN NEW SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

League's health division aid in reorganizing the Bolivian sanitary service.

For the first time in the history of the League, a representative of the Bolivian Government took his place at the Council table. He was Mr. Costadellas, Minister at Berne.

The mooted question of holding a formal conference of parliamentarians to discuss naval problems seems definitely to have been abandoned.

The executive committee of the Interparliamentary Union at Geneva decided the problem should be left to negotiation between governments and not be treated by civilians or members of parliaments.

British Premier Hopeful on Disarmament Move

ON BOARD RAMSAY MacDONALD'S TRAIN, England (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, in an interview while en route from London to Paris, dwelt optimistically on the results of The Hague conference and the naval disarmament prospects.

Regarding his conversations with American representatives on naval disarmament, the Labor Premier asserted: "I have nothing more to say at the moment, but if the chicken is not duly hatched, I shall be the most surprised man living."

As to The Hague conference, the Premier said in part: "Whatever may have been the feeling of people while the negotiations actually were going on, its results are undoubtedly going to be for the good of Europe and of the very greatest assistance to the League of Nations."

"It may be that I shall have enlightenment and suggestions from my conversations with Premier Briand," Mr. MacDonald continued. "Our meeting will be both business and personal. We are old friends and the hand shakes we give each other will be expressive of this fact and that we happen at this moment both to be prime ministers interested in each other's work."

PARIS (AP)—Mr. MacDonald, en route to the League of Nations meeting at Geneva, has arrived in Paris from England. While here he will have a talk with Premier Briand. After spending a few minutes at the British Embassy the Labor Premier went to the Quai d'Orsay.

Prime Minister to Discuss Anglo-American Viewpoint

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, accompanied by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and other members of the British delegation of the League of Nations, have left London for Geneva, where the Prime Minister is to deliver an important speech, outlining Great Britain's peace policy, before the League of Nations Assembly next week.

Passing through Paris, Mr. MacDonald will confer with M. Briand before proceeding to Geneva. International arbitration, disarmament with special reference to negotiations for Anglo-American naval reduction, and Palestine are expected to figure prominently in the Prime Minister's address.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald will be able to announce certain details of progress recently accomplished between him and Gen. Charles G. Dawes in the course of their recent conversations held at 10 Downing Street.

If the optimism now apparent in official British circles is justified, and this goes so far as to lead to the belief that the former Anglo-American controversy over the cruiser question has been virtually settled, it should be possible for the Prime Minister, even before his visit to the White House in October, to give the Geneva Assembly an idea of the fundamentals on which the naval disarmament problems have been approached.

It is hoped, also, he will be able to give some hint as to his position on the summoning of a conference of five great naval powers for a meeting in London. Ambassador Dawes is reported to have discussed with Mr. MacDonald the Hoover Administration's gratifying measure of agreement with the British Government's proposals for naval reduction submitted early in August.

The conversations, it is said, developed the fact that the views of London and Washington are almost identical in respect to capital ships, submarines, and small cruisers. Great Britain's attitude toward the Hague Court is also to be stated by Mr. MacDonald at Geneva.

The Premier will announce the Government's decision to sign an optional clause in the new Hague Court statutes, indicating that signatories will undertake to refer to arbitration of the Court all disputes involving points of international law that may arise between them.

The United British Empire delegations are prepared to subscribe to this clause almost without reservations.

The Russo-China imbroglio, guarantees claimed by racial and religious minorities, and the scheme for financial assistance to League of Nation members as victims of aggression, are other topics upon which the British delegation is expected to voice constructive opinions.

Premier Plans to Spend Six Days in America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, is expected in the United States during the first week in October for a stay of six days, it is authoritatively disclosed. These plans are subject to modification, but the Administration here is proceeding with preparations to receive and entertain the British Premier during that period.

It is also understood that Mr. MacDonald will divide his time while in the capital, between the White House and the British Embassy, spending three days in each. The Cunard Liner Berengaria, it is reported, will bring the Premier to the United States, and the S. S. Olympic, sailing from New York Oct. 12, will return him to England.

Accompanying Mr. MacDonald will be his daughter Ishbell and a small staff of several secretarial and other assistants.

It is known that Mr. MacDonald desires to confer with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while in Washington. They have met before and have corresponded with one another over a period of years. Other congressional leaders will also meet the British Premier.

Mr. MacDonald has been invited to be the guest of the White House throughout his stay, but it is said that it is deemed of greater accommodation both to the President and himself to spend a few days in the British Embassy.

The information of a tentative date for the Premier's visit here, and a series of long conferences held in the White House between the President, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, the Under Secretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton and the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams was viewed here as indicating that the basis of "principles," which President Hoover had previously outlined, had at least approached formulation.

Mr. MacDonald's personal informal discussions with Mr. Hoover, it is said, will deal with the details of the naval curtailment arrangement and also fix the date and place for a general conference. The question of France and Italy's participation will also be taken up.

Britain Wants French Accord on Arms Parley

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Naval disarmament will be one of the chief points discussed by the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, in his conversation at the Quai d'Orsay with the French Premier, Aristide Briand, on his way to Geneva. There is no doubt but that the stage at which discussions with the American Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, have gone will be reported and the attitude of the French Government sounded about the forthcoming naval disarmament confereuce. Certainly before the communiqué is to be issued—as is said to be imminent in London—Mr. MacDonald desires a full understanding with the French authorities, and their accord as to the next step to be taken.

Another matter which must figure in the Briand-MacDonald parley has to do with the Palestine situation, for the British Colonial Office statement issued Aug. 30 speaks of "considerable forces of Arabs having crossed Syrian frontier and entered Palestine."

It is regarded as essential that Franco-British co-operation in this sphere be assured and that both countries act together to prevent further incursions. There is every reason to believe the two Premiers will arrive at a common understanding so that if the question about Palestine is raised at Geneva support of France for England will not be lacking.

Results of the conference at The Hague will also be touched on and M. Briand thanked for his share in bringing the gathering through successfully. Finally during this highly important meeting some of the problems to be faced at the League Council and Assembly will be discussed so that as far as possible the former close Franco-British collaboration at Geneva may be continued.

ECUADOR-TO-PERU AIR MAIL

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—First air mail from Quito, Ecuador, to Lima was brought here when Capt. Harold Harris, vice-president of the Pan-American Grace Airways, landed at Las Palmas Field. Captain Harris made one stop en route at Guayaquil.

MARSHAL OF JOB'S DAUGHTERS

DENVER (AP)—Mrs. Warren Benjamin of Salt Lake City was elected supreme marshal of the International Order of Job's Daughters at the concluding session of the organization's convention here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Syrian Moslems Enter Palestine; British Aircraft Resist Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

is developing and relief funds are being raised. The president of the National League in London, representing the Arab point of view with regard to Palestinian questions in England, has given a statement to The Christian Science Monitor in which he says that Arabs have many grievances but they all center on one point—the Dead Sea. This center of illimitable wealth, containing as it does potash, gold and magnesium to the value of millions of pounds, he says, is being handed to Zionists.

The Arab population in Palestine, he points out, very naturally resents this. If Zionism and international finance behind it, as he alleges, get control of the Dead Sea, the greatest pool of natural resources of the Arab nations in the Near East will be in alien hands. What the Arabs wish is that the British should keep tight control of the Dead Sea giving a fair percentage of the profit derived therefrom into the hands of those who own it. Arab and Jewish civilization in his opinion could then develop side by side.

Arabs' Views Outlined

The statement follows:

"Events in Palestine should recall England to her moral destiny which has been somewhat in abeyance since the Treaty of Versailles. A great community of Palestine Arabs, by a series of unprecedented fundamental injustices, has been driven to a desperation which may well shock the civilized world and for which the policy of 'divide and rule' is mainly responsible.

"We may well ask what has driven a great and gifted people to so terrible an extremity. Although they represent a large majority of the people in Palestine, they are unrepresented in the administration of their country. Their economic rights are not safeguarded. Thirty thousand of their energetic sons, temporarily absent from Palestine, have been deprived of Palestinian nationality, which is freely acquired by European Jews.

"Granting of the Rutenberg concession to a Zionist sank deep into their minds and hearts and the recent signing under conditions of the gravest scandal of illimitable mineral wealth of Palestine in the Dead Sea concession to another Zionist is a British as well as an Arab concern.

Series of Disturbing Events

"Add to this tampering with the status quo declared inviolable by the British Government and the League of Nations, the raising at the Zionist congress of the Wailing Wall as a political issue, the formation of a powerful Jewish agency described as a great diplomatic machine intrusted by the League of Nations to all Jewry for building up Palestine and with access to the British Government and you have a series of events that might well inspire not only Arab but world anxiety.

"When an Arab appeals for his rights in Jerusalem he is told decision rests with the Colonial office, and when rights are contested here it is said that the decision is with the Palestine Government. Strong groups of British members in both houses of Parliament, realizing the treatment of the Arabs, have made continuous efforts since 1922 to redress Arab wrongs.

"The National League now calls for a drastic English inquiry in full daylight into Arab grievances. It appeals to all churches of every denomination and organized bodies throughout the British Empire to see that fair play is accorded to this people taught to believe in our sense of justice to call for immediate ceasing of any unnecessarily harsh measures by the Labor Government, one whose raison d'être is the rights of small nationalities.

"Surely a wave of moral indignation will rise through the civilized world and the cry go out 'remedy the injustice.' These outrages must cease in the Holy Land and the task be undertaken to put Christian principles into action in land which the life of Christ has made sacred to all and where we must be free to fulfil all promises. Since David slew Goliath truth may still slay the dragon of spurious internationalism which is what the Arab really fears."

Britain's Pledge Reiterated

The Earl of Balfour, author of the famous declaration of November, 1917, relating to the establishment of a national home in Palestine for Jews, has addressed a letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency in London and head of the World Zionist Organization, in which he says:

"Events in Palestine move me to indignation and disgust but they do nothing to shake my confidence in the general wisdom of the policy which you and your colleagues have been pursuing so successfully in Palestine under the mandates system with all its inherent difficulties.

"The British Empire and all the powers with whom it has been so closely associated have solemnly declared their intention of again rendering Palestine the national home of the Jewish people. That policy is in harmony with the best opinion of Western civilization in all parts of the world. To its fulfillment is promised the support of the British Empire. That pledge has been given. Depend upon it, it is not going to be dishonored."

While Lord Balfour is no longer a member of the Government his views are believed to represent those of the present Ministry, coinciding especially with those of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

JERUSALEM (AP)—The number of known fatalities in the Arab attack on the Jewish quarter of Safed, Galilean town, has been increased to 20 and the wounded to 30. Twenty-five scrolls of law, some of them 600 years old, were burned in the synagogues.

Egyptian Nationalists Join Moslem Protests

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Egyptian Nationalist Party decided to send a telegram to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations protesting against events in Palestine and urging the commission to convince Great Britain the Balfour declaration should be withdrawn. The declaration, which is that defining Britain's policy of making Palestine a national home for Jews, was said to be the cause of the riots in Palestine.

Indian Moslems residing in Egypt also met and decided to telegraph the League of Nations and the High Commissioner of Palestine protesting "attacks on Arabs by Jews in Palestine," and against the "partiality of authorities who are helping the Jews."

AERIAL BOOTLEGGER LANDS NEAR OFFICERS

DETROIT (AP)—The pilot of a rum-smuggling airplane mistook United States customs patrolmen for his accomplices. The result was the capture of the plane and 15 cases of assorted Canadian liquors.

The plane circled over a field at Dodge Park, near Detroit. The customs agents watched it maneuver and then alight near them. When they sought to question the pilot concerning his landing away from an airport, he became so confused that the federal officers became suspicious and searched the plane. Finding the liquor they confiscated the plane and put the pilot in jail.

SHERIFFS DYNAMITE MOONSHINE STILLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C. — Buncombe County, N. C., deputy sheriffs have found a new use for dynamite—dynamiting liquor stills from which the operators have fled.

"If you can't catch the stillers," said Federal Officer John Banks, working in co-operation with county deputies, "just keep cutting up their stills. Sooner or later, they will have no money to start another one." A still that was recently dynamited was complete in every respect. The deputies dropped dynamite into the barrels and "beer" rained for several seconds.

RADIO WIDELY USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Practically all the departments of the North Carolina State government that have messages for the people are making use of the radio. These include the State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Conservation and Development, also the University of North Carolina and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

This radio service is conducted in addition to a press service by each of the agencies mentioned and is made available at no cost to the State.

WRECKED NORWEGIANS RESCUED OFF ALASKA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coast guard headquarters has been notified by the cutter Northland that it has picked up the entire crew of the Norwegian ship Elisis, wrecked off Cape Billands, Siberia, Aug. 10.

The crew of 15 was found on Diomede Island, off Alaska, which the shipwrecked men had reached after rowing 400 miles in open boats. The Northland radioed that she was proceeding to Nome with the crew.

TACNA AND ARICA SIGN 60-DAY TRADE TREATY

TACNA, Peru (By U. P.)—Free transit and commerce between the Peruvian department of Tacna and the Chilean province of Arica for a 60-day period was agreed upon by representatives of the two governments in order to facilitate the departure of Chilean families desiring to leave Tacna for their own country. Green produce from Tacna was permitted free entry into Arica and part of the Chilean province of Iquique.

1166 BIBLES GIVEN TO HOTEL

NEW YORK—The New York Bible Society has just celebrated the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of its foundation with services in the new Hotel Governor Clinton, Seventh Avenue at Thirty-first Street, at which 1166 Bibles were presented to the hotel. When this institution opened its doors to the public a copy of the Scriptures was found in each guest's room.

Aviation Had Early Start in America

PHILADELPHIA—The world flight of the Zeppelin prompted Dr. Arthur W. Goodspeed, senior secretary of the American Philosophical Society, to search through the proceedings of this oldest learned organization in America for items pertaining to early ideas of flying. As far back as March 19, 1784, he found this note in the minutes of a meeting of the society:

"Franklin's letter with a French treatise on Air Balloons (reported). Dr. (Benjamin) Rush was requested to publish the letter and transactions of the most interesting parts of the treatise."

At the next meeting, April 12, a report was made of "La Fayette's letter 'enclosing an authentic narrative of experiments lately made in France with Air Balloons.'"

On June 11, Dr. J. Morgan's motion to encourage an effort to send up a large air balloon was deferred to the next meeting at which time (June 19) Dr. Morgan read a paper on air balloons and withdrew his motion.

In the minutes of the meeting of Oct. 7, 1785 is this note:

"Two aerial voyages by Jeffries and Blanchard; paper by Dr. Jeffries of London. (Reading deferred)." On Nov. 4 this paper was read and in June the following year a published narrative was sent to Benjamin Franklin, president of the society, by Dr. Jeffries.

Three years later Oct. 17, 1788 the society was asked its opinion on proposed balloons of metal submitted by James B. Pleasant of Montgomery County, Pa.

Labor Day Speeches Will Be Radiocast

NEW YORK (AP)—The Labor Day speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be carried to a nation-wide radio audience Monday evening by the National Broadcasting Company. The annual message of Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, also will be radiocast.

Mr. Green's address is in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the chartering of the federation in Baltimore. Other speakers will be Henry F. Broening, head of the Baltimore Federation, and Mayor William F. Broening of Baltimore. This program will begin at 10:15 p. m., eastern standard time.

Mr. Morrison will speak from Huntington, W. Va., at noon.

BRITISH MINISTER TO ATHENS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Patrick W. M. Ramsay, of the British diplomatic service, has been appointed Minister to Athens, succeeding Sir Percy Loraine, who was recently named high commissioner to Egypt. Mr. Ramsay was counselor of the embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and now leaves Madrid for his new post.

48-HOUR WEEK IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Senate has adopted a bill making compulsory the 48-hour working week in all public and private enterprises, except for domestic servants and farm workers. The bill will now go to President Hipolito Irigoyen for signature. It has already passed the Chamber.

RHODE ISLAND POST FILLED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., (AP)—William W. Blodgett of Pawtucket has been appointed Fourth Assistant Attorney-General by the Attorney-General, Oscar L. Heltzen.

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GASOLINE ADDS LARGE STORE TO ACCUMULATION

Reaches 8,400,000 Barrels in First Half of Present Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—In the light of a reduction of 3 cents a gallon for gasoline in this city, an article on the overproduction of crude oil this year entitled "The Over-Zealous Refiner," published in the September issue of The Lamp, official organ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is timely.

Following are excerpts:

"Since overproduction starts at the mouth of the well, let us see what the producer has done to prevent himself from earning a fair return on his capital and skill. In the first half of the year 1929, 45,000,000 barrels of crude went into storage and it is estimated that during the latter half of the year there will be a further addition of at least 15,000,000 barrels. This means that after taking care of every barrel of increased consumption there will be overproduced in the United States this year an average of 5,000,000 barrels a month.

"The principal product from crude oil is gasoline. Gasoline has to carry not only its own proportion of the cost of obtaining crude and refining it, but also must absorb the loss on the lower grade products, which sell below the price of crude. With crude oil in such liberal supply, refiners in all districts disregard statistics of the amounts of finished products they would be called upon to supply in their locality and increased their runs to a greater extent than justified by the gain in consumption."

"The result was that thoroughout the first half of this year the primary problem of overproduction of crude was carried forward into the no less embarrassing problem of overproduction of gasoline. As a result, there was accumulated in this period in the United States 8,400,000 barrels of gasoline. In the first six months of the previous year the accumulation was 1,500,000 barrels."

PREMIER DENIES LABRADOR LAND SALES

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, who is visiting New York, reiterated that Joseph de Champlain had no authority from the Newfoundland Government to sell a portion of the Labrador coast to Canada. Mr. de Champlain announced a few days ago that he was on his way to Ottawa with authority to sell the terriory.

Sir Richard characerized the statement as "ridiculous," but refused to say whether or not the Newfoundland Government desired to sell its Labrador territory.

COOLIDGE PARTY HELD AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass. (AP) — Former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge were guests at a public demonstration of dances and songs by the English folk dance school here.

Others in the Coolidge party, which was entertained at dinner by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, included President William Allen Neilson of Smith College, Dr. and Mrs. James H. McCurdy of Springfield College, Dean William L. Machmer of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Orville A. Petty of the Arnold College of Hygiene and Physical education at New Haven, Conn. The folk dance school is holding a two weeks' session here.

British Accountants for New York Parley

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Three representatives of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales—Sir William Plender, president of the institute, Sir Woodburn Kirby and William Cash—have left for New York to participate in the gathering of accountants which opens there Sept. 9, at which some 300 delegates of foreign countries will be present.

Sir William Plender, who is a member of the committee of inquiry into the iron and steel industry recently set up by the Government, will address the congress on "problems of depreciation and obsolescence from the standpoint of the investor in securities."

Sir Woodburn Kirby's paper is entitled "Capital assets—historical versus present-day costs, including post-war revaluations and exchanges and currency problems," and Mr. cash deals with "Consolidated Accounts." These papers will present the British viewpoint in regard to these matters.

MEXICO PUSHES WORK ON ROAD TO BORDER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—With the arrival of road building material from the United States at Ciudad Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, work will start immediately upon the highway which will connect that city with Matamoros on the United States border, across from Brownsville, Tex. This highway will traverse a beautiful region of mountain and plain and it is the intention of the National Highways Commission to make the road a first class one for automobiles.

Clearing of the right of way has been finished almost to Matamoros and everything is in readiness for active work so as to have the road in operation by the end of the year. Construction will give work to many men who have been without employment in Tamaulipas.

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TERCENTENARY WILL OPEN IN SALEM CHURCH

Herbert Parker Is to Be Orator at Service Scheduled for Sept. 8

The first official celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary in New England will be held in the Tabernacle Church of Salem on Sunday evening Sept. 8, with Herbert Parker as orator of the day.

On this date 300 years ago the stockholders of the Massachusetts Bay Company met in England at the house of the deputy governor of the corporation, and at the solicitation of John Winthrop and his associates voted to transfer the charter and government of the company from England to New England. Up to this time the company had been merely an English business enterprise managing a plantation at Salem.

Some Puritan gentlemen under the leadership of John Winthrop had previously held a meeting in Cambridge, England, at which they agreed to remove to the Colony, if the corporation would transfer the charter and government from England to Massachusetts. The vote on Sept. 8 was passed in compliance with this request and promise. It led to a great emigration of Puritans to the New World and as a result a trading company became a self-governing body politic and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was founded.

Plans are completed for the celebration at Salem of this event in an appropriate manner. As a part of the service will be read the records of the Massachusetts Company authorizing the transfer of the charter.

This celebration will be the first in a series of many events that will take place during the Tercentenary period. It is appropriate that it should be held in Salem where the first settlement was made under the Massachusetts charter.

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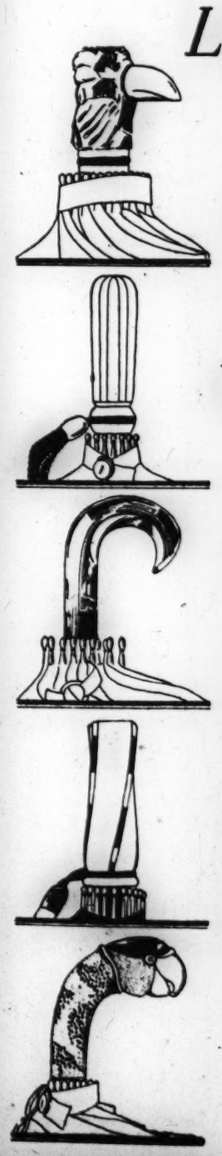
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L. C. C. PREVENTS RATE CUTTING ON CONTAINERS

Finds Roads Need to Have Uniform Sizes so as to Be Interchangeable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Algernon Blank, the big scissors manufacturer of Blankville, had a consignment of scissors for immediate dispatch upstate, but found there were not enough to fill a freight car. Normally this meant packing them in dozens of individual cartons with possible damage, and scattered arrival.

But Mr. Blank's factory adjoined a depot of the New York Central Railroad. That afternoon a big metal container came round to the factory by truck, and into this the whole consignment of scissors was packed, in about one-third the time and at one-third the effort required for individual shipment.

That evening the truck of the L. C. L. Corporation ("Less Than Carload Lot") returned for the locked container, which was taken to the station, lifted aboard a specially designed, drop-side gondola car, divided so as to hold six compartments, and dispatched up-state. On arrival the whole container was taken off by crane, and carried by truck to the very door of the consignee with the articles in perfect order.

But with the growth of the service has come a new development, threatening the scheme and bringing the intervention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a weighty opinion handed down by Harry C. Ames, the examiner.

Two of the biggest railroad companies of the nation are at loggerheads over the correct size of the container, and but for the prompt intervention of the L. C. C. a cut-rate war might have developed. Plans have gone on to extend container service to connecting lines of the Lehigh and New York Central roads, and their subsidiaries, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. These roads use the container of the L. C. L. Company found by Mr. Ames to be a non-carrier owned corporation, like the Pullman Company.

The L. C. L. Company now has a recent rival, in the Keystone Company's container, used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter loads five to a flat car, instead of six and worse still, the two types are not interchangeable. It seems "perfectly clear" to Mr. Ames, that container operation should not try to go forward until interchangeability is assured. The Pennsylvania, Mr. Ames finds, is attempting to promote a container company to be owned by the carriers using the container, while the L. C. L. Company is a non-carrier owned corporation.

In the next place, Mr. Ames finds, present container charges are too low, and in an emphatic report to the I. C. C. he declares them "improper and unlawful." He opposes extension of container service to central territory on the basis of tariffs proposed.

As to the value of the containers, Mr. Ames has no doubt whatever. His view is like that which has suddenly become general in railroad circles. He calls it "a splendid piece of equipment."

UNSAFE FLYING TRACED TO POOR PILOT SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 1)

Commerce. The requirements are expected to form the basis for a government code of airplane inspection during the next year, and manufacturers are expected to make this code the basis of their engineering designs.

In these meetings of the aeronautical societies, as much as in the races themselves, aviation leaders declare ideas are adopted and fundamentals laid down which are of vast benefit to the industry.

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Tribute to Thomas A. Edison, expressing gratitude for the aid his incandescent lamp has rendered a still later scientific achievement, the airplane, marked the program at the National Air Races.

Participants in the races, derbies, maneuvers and exhibitions at the show joined the celebration in acknowledging the benefit which his electric light became to aeronautics.

Lieut. W. W. Harvey, speeding 100 miles around the 10-lap course with an average speed of 127.58 miles an hour, won a race for 18 planes of Fighting One, the Navy's first pursuit squadron from the airplane carrier Saratoga. C. G. Ironmonger, ensign, was second at 126.97 miles an hour and Lieut. F. C. Sutton third at 126.5.

Pilot Saves Mrs. Lindbergh

Harold Mays, a Stout Air Line pilot, prevented a head-on collision of two airplanes, and by his quick action Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh was saved from a mishap. She landed safely, and took off immediateely with her son, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The most thrilling event on the program was the stunting of Charles "Speed" Holman of St. Paul in a three-motored Ford monoplane.

He looped, "barrel-rolled" and flew upside down. This was said to have been the first time such tricks were ever done with a big three-motored plane.

Clarence Chamberlin of New York took the first closed course race on the program, going 114.8 miles an hour in a 50-mile event for light planes. I. W. Brown of New York was second.

Fastest Race Held

Lieut. Ivan Palmer won the 80-mile race for the Gen. Mason M. Patrick trophy offered annually to the third army attack group from Fort Crockett, Tex., averaging 140.2 miles an hour. Lieut. George F. Kinsie was second at 138.84, and Lieut. Francis M. Ziegler third with 136.14. It was the fastest race of the week.

Thomas Reid was killed when his plane crashed here a short time after he had established a record for solo endurance flights, exceeding by at least two hours the old mark of 36 hours, 56 minutes and 36 seconds. The plane disappeared at about 3 a. m., watchers at the airport said. At dawn the wreckage was found. It was believed that he had gone to sleep at the controls.

The record which he established will not stand, inasmuch as the rules of the American Aeronautical Association provide that planes in altitude and endurance flights must come to earth at the point of taking off. The record is held by Lieut. Herbert J. Fahy.

Refuelers Set Record for Open Cockpit Planes

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—With 118 hours to their credit at 9 a. m., E. S. T., Clyde E. Pangborn and Carl A. Dixon were still in the air with the Empire State Standard, in which they hope to set a refueling endurance record.

The fliers had broken one record for continuous flight, that for open cockpit planes, which formerly was held by two Belgians.

CHICAGO (AP)—With the half-way mark within sight, the "Chicago—We Will" endurance plane, out to increase the refueling endurance record of 421 hours, continued to "hum beautifully," in the words of its pilots, above Sky Harbor airport. The plane, piloted by Russel Mossman and C. E. Steele, had been aloft 185 hours. A $10,000 bonus was offered by Martin Powroniznik, backer of the flight, for a record.

Nonstop Flight Attempt for $10.000 Prize Begins

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Seeking the victor's share of the $10,000 prize offered to winners of a nonstop flight to Cleveland in connection with the National Air Races, Maj. John Wood and Capt. Roscoe Turner were speeding their Lockheed Vega monoplanes eastward.

They hope to better the mark of 13 hours, 51 minutes, 10 8-10 seconds set by Lee Schoenhair, who completed the flight from here Monday.

'Army' Faces Loss of Booth Letter

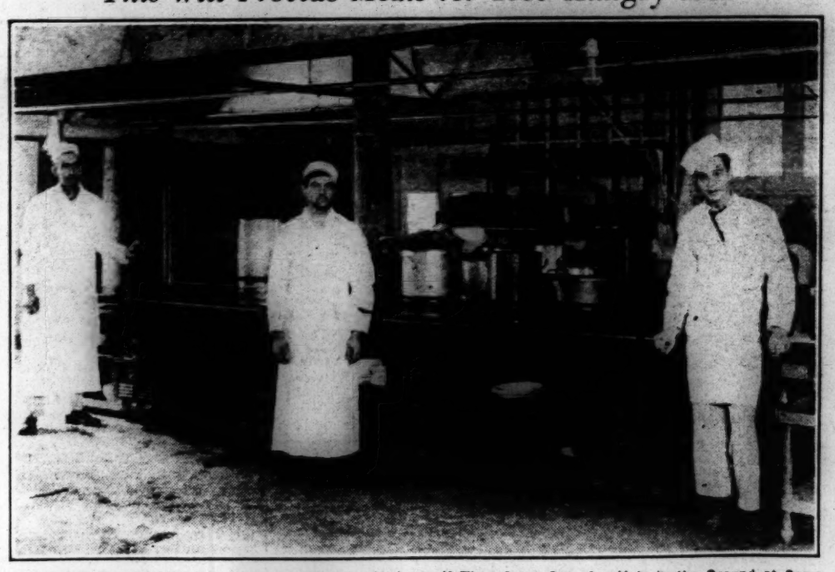
QUEBEC (AP)—Inclosed in a letter locked in the safe of the legal advisers of the Salvation Army in London is the late Gen. Bramwell Booth's official nomination of his successor. The letter will be kept for a time during certain legal adjustments, and then will be destroyed, unopened.

General Booth's nominee, whose identity has been the subject of speculation on the part of army officials the world over, will never be known. This was revealed by Gen. E. J. Higgins, newly elected commander of the Salvation Army, when he arrived here.

"Yes, I also have a letter deposited with the lawyers, but it does not name my successor; it merely states the way in which he shall be named."

General Booth was supplanted as a commander before he passed on by General Higgins.

This Will Provide Meals for 1000 Hungry Men



Beans Baked Here Will Taste as Good on a Saturday Night as if They Came Out of a Hole in the Ground at Some Maine Lumber Camp. And the Fuel That Will Cook Them Will Come Many Miles Through a Wire. Electric Ranges Are a New Thing in Construction Camps and This One in the San Gabriel Canyon Near Los Angeles Is of the Latest Type.

MINIATURE CITY BUILT TO HOUSE HARDY WORKERS

Men Who Will Erect Los Angeles Flood Control Dam Get All Conveniences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Up in the San Gabriel Canyon 10 miles from Azusa, Calif., and 30 miles east of Los Angeles, there has sprung up a new town where six months ago was no vestige of human habitation.

This town is not one of those that like Topsy "just growed," but was built in accordance with definite plans and specifications. The site of the town is on flattened places on the side of the canyon just below the site of the $25,000,000 flood control dam being constructed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. At least 500 men will have their homes there for the next five years.

This little city which was built in 90 days is equipped with the very latest conveniences and is controlled by the Los Angeles Flood Control District, the general contractor being relieved of this part of the work. The workmen are furnished with comfortable quarters and given ample food of the very best quality at a cost not to exceed $1.36 per day. This includes meals, beds, janitor service, heating, lighting, bathing facilities, changes of linen and sheets once a week, towels, soap, etc.

The town comprises 30 four-room family houses, 50 eight-man bunkhouses, 3 sanitary buildings, 1 dining room, kitchen and storehouse, 1 office building, 1 recreation building and 1 boiler house. The recreation building offers most of the facilities of a well-equipped club. A reading room with a fireplace provides a pleasant place for evening diversion.

The bunkhouses are neat and comfortable, arranged for the accommodation of eight men each on iron cots. There are long sinks with abundance of hot and cold water. The cottages for families are neat little four-room houses with electric ranges and all modern conveniences. These are rented to contractors, superintendents and foremen.

The camp is completely electrified including electric ranges and heaters. To furnish electricity the Southern California Edison Company has constructed a high tension line 12 miles long to the site. There has also been put in operation a five-circuit telephone line to connect with the outside world. It goes without saying that the song of the radio is heard throughout the camp.

Water for domestic supply is pumped from the river above the dam site to a 42,000 gallon tank located on the mountain side 150 feet above the camp.

A railroad runs up the floor of the canyon from Azusa. The roadbed was made wide enough to serve as a highway as well as a railroad grade and is paved with broken stone flush with the top of the rails.

PRIZES FOR THREE MARINE PARK PLANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Suitable and substantial" prizes are to be given for the three best plans for the development of the proposed Marine Park and Basin at Great Kill, S. I., if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approves the resolution just adopted here by the Park Association of New York, Inc. The board has already authorized Charles W. Berry, city controller, to pay $700,000 for the proposed site, which has a water front of six miles.

The meeting of the Park Association was attended by civic leaders and federal authorities to the number of 85 persons, all of whom inspected the site. Assurance has come to the city from the War Department that it will co-operate with the plans for the park as soon as the project is definitely undertaken.

New Service Plans Land and Air Cabs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A national air-taxicab service, designed along the same lines as city taxicab systems, save that it offers transportation by air and motorcar to any destination in the Union, has been launched by the City Transportaion Company, whose organization has just been announced here.

Schedules, time-tables and fixed fare will not characterize this first national air-taxicab system any more than they do locally cruising taxicabs. It will operate under a mileage rate, which, although not yet fixed, will probably enable three persons to go anywhere in the United States for as little as 20 cents a mile, it was said.

The system will eventually offer a co-ordinated taxicab, airplane and motor launch service in an actual "doorway to destination service."

Planes That Pass Puzzle Park Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, Ore.—The sky is not the limit in Crater Lake National Park. This summer the problem of how to check in the airplanes is puzzling, says E. C. Solinsky, superintendent.

The frequent whir of the planes is a challenge to the checking stations. But fly over is all that they can do. The Government forbids airplanes landing in national parks.

Various solutions have been offered such as stationing a ranger on one of the high peaks with a pair of powerful binoculars to determine the number of visitors. But the location of the first aerial checking station at Crater Lake is still up in the air.

COURT TO TAKE CARE OF STOCK OF FOUR PAPERS

Suit Involving Purchase by the International Company Enter New Phase

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver has ordered into custody of his court by agreement of counsel, all of the stock of four newspapers involved in the Hall-Lavarre newspaper suit and approximately $54,000 remaining in the hands of William Lavarre.

The order listed a certified check for $18,094.24, $15,000 in the hands of Lavarre attorneys and checks for $21,546.09 on Spartanburg and Columbia, S. C. banks. The additional sum of $7500 also was entered, but it was stipulated that it was subject to attachment of Palmer, DeWitt and Palmer, newspaper brokers of New York.

The money was ordered held "subject to further or final decree" of Judge Deaver without "prejudice to the defendant (William Lavarre)." In the event, however, that a receiver is not appointed or continued in the case it was stipulated the clerk would return the securities and the money to attorneys of record for Mr. Lavarre.

The agreement was reached among counsel, it is understood, before the court had ordered argument as to the "law or fact" in the case as pertaining to the stock in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, the Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald, and the Journal, and the Columbia (S. C.) Record.

The stock was purchased with money furnished by the International Paper Company amounting to about $870,000. The order stipulated that the International would relieve Coudert brothers, New York attorneys, who now hold the stock in the four papers, of responsibility provided the stock was turned over to the clerk of the Federal Court here.

The limiting date of delivery was stipulated as Sept. 9, when it was understood the present hearing of the case would be resumed.

ITALY AIDS EMPLOYMENT

ROME (AP)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini has authorized an expanded program of public works in Italy totalling more than 300,000,000 lire ($15,900,000). The project is designed to combat winter unemployment.

ROADS REMOVE GRAIN EMBARGO

ST. PAUL (AP)—All grain-carrying railroads in the northwest have removed the embargo against oats, rye and barley shipments, applied recently to prevent heavy grain shipments tying up terminals.

Massachusetts Heavily Wooded Despite 300 Years' Swing of Ax

Forests Cover 62 Per Cent of State From Second Growth to Fifth—Nantucket Mostly Bare but Has Great Possibilities—White Pine at Top of List

Forests of Massachusetts, that have echoed to the woodman's ax for more than 300 years, still cover 62 per cent of the State, is disclosed by tabulated results of a 14-year survey conducted by the Department of Conservation.

H. O. Cook, chief forester, in giving out the tables, which represent one of the most comprehensive surveys ever conducted by a state forestry department in the United States, described the analysis as an inventory, on which to base reforestation and state park developments.

The study was performed by crews of foresters, who traversed each wooded county in the State, recording the types, sizes and density of the trees, in strips that cut across the topography and gave a cross section of the forest. Agricultural, water, marsh, residential and business areas were also recorded.

Nantucket Almost Bare

Plymouth County, with a wooded area of 68 per cent, and Nantucket, with only 2 per cent, stand at the extremes of a list of county percentages that averages 54 per cent. Added to this figure is an average of 8 per cent of the State's area, which is in a transitional stage from cut-over land, pastures and fields, to woods, making a total woodland area of 62 per cent. This percentage comprises 2,836,018 acres of forest, with transitional areas that bring the total to 3,264,280 acres.

In transitional areas, Nantucket and Plymouth counties hold reversed positions, since the old whaling center has 48 per cent on the way to becoming forest, while Plymouth has none.

Agricultural land constitutes 28 per cent of the State, the survey reveals. This figure is based upon land suitable for agriculture, rather than actually being used for that purpose.

Residential and business activities are using 6 per cent of the State, 4 per cent is in water and marsh.

Varies From Second to Fifth Growth

The composition of Massachusetts forests, as found in the survey, shows that present timber is all the way from second to fifth growth. Forty-three and seven-tenths per cent of the trees are up to 2 inches in diameter, 36.8 per cent from 2 to 6 inches, 15 per cent from 6 to 10 inches, and 4.5 per cent over 10 inches.

These comparatively low diameters are explained by the fact that 2,273,000 acres, or 80 per cent of the forest, is in general under 35 years of age.

In classifying the trees in types for the survey, Mr. Cook states that the foresters looked ahead eight to ten years, in order to give the results a more permanent value.

White pine and hardwoods total 22 per cent of the forest, with a relatively high number of trees in the larger diameter list. Oak stands of 19.2 per cent, northern hardwoods, including beech, paper birch and hard maple, 19.5 per cent, gray birch and red maple, of 20 per cent; hemlock, spruce and pitch pine are most prominent among the other types.

JEWS SEEK HOME EDUCATION

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—A newly formed organization of parents of 6000 Jewish students excluded from study at home universities and forced to go abroad to obtain higher education have drawn up a petition to the Minister of Education to increase the quota of Jews admissible to home colleges in order to enable their sons to return home and complete their studies.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
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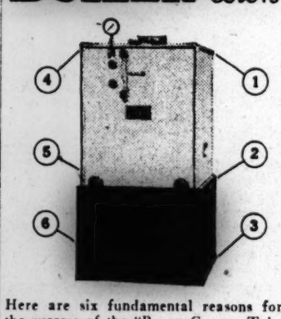

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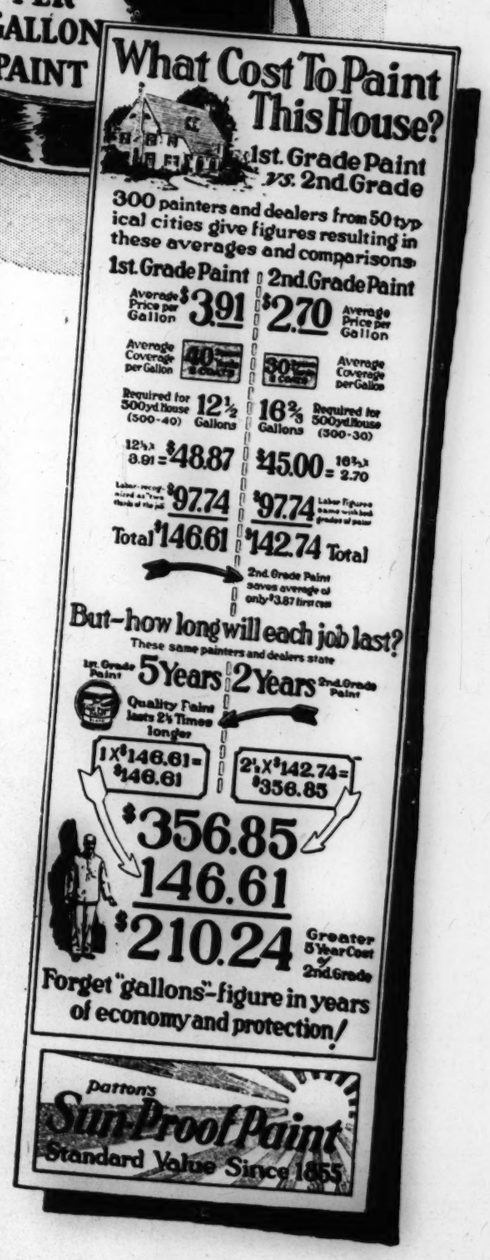
What Cost To Paint This House?
1st. Grade Paint vs. 2nd. Grade
300 painters and dealers from 50 typical cities give figures resulting in these averages and comparisons
1st Grade Paint
2nd Grade Paint
Average Price per Gallon $3.91
$2.70 Average Price per Gallon
Average Coverage per Gallon 40 Square Yards
30 Square Yards Average Coverage per Gallon
Required for 500 yd House (500-40) 12½ Gallons
16⅔ Gallons Required for 500 yd House (500-30)
12½ x 3.91 = $48.87
$45.00 = 16⅔ x 2.70
Labor figures based on 1st Grade Paint
$97.74
$97.74 Labor figures based on 2nd Grade Paint
Total $146.61
$142.74 Total
2nd Grade Paint saves average of only $3.87 first cost
But—how long will each job last?
These same painters and dealers state
1st Grade Paint 5 Years
2 Years 2nd Grade Paint
Quality Paint lasts 2½ Times longer
1 X $146.61 = $146.61
2½ X $142.74 = $356.85
$356.85
146.61
$210.24 Greater 5 Year Cost of 2nd Grade
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GEOLOGY TOUR CARRIES PARTY TO 21 STATES

Virginia Polytechnic Students Travel in Five Cars —Camp En Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—A transcontinental geology study tour covering 10,184 miles in 21 states has been accomplished by a party sponsored by Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The group of 18 students under the direction of Dr. Roy J. Holden, professor of geology, traveled in a caravan of five cars of popular make, camped en route, and viewed many interesting sights within a space of two months.

Leaders of the party were particularly gratified that the entire program, including study equivalent of a college course in geology, had been accomplished in the time originally set. College credit was given those completing the prescribed work in geology done in the traveling class. Five co-eds took an active part in the study tour.

The geology caravan left here June 24, going through West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee. Stops were made at 120 places to visit industrial plants and inspect geological phenomena.

More than half of the roads traversed were dirt. The average day's drive amounted to about 170 miles, while the longest totaled 405 miles.

Irrigation proved the most interesting problem studied by the class. Many samples of minerals and fossils were brought back by the traveling students for the purpose of more intensive study here in the laboratory.

NORTH CAROLINA ADDS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Fifty-eight new industrial plants were established in Piedmont, N. C., during the first half of 1929 in cities and towns served by the Duke Power Company, a survey announced by the industrial department of that corporation shows.

Approximately 30 types of industry are represented in the list. The report shows that there continues to be a notable development of finishing plants, textile specialty plants and other plants that supply textile mills.

STANDARD OIL ENTERS AVIATION PROMOTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A joint agency, the purpose of which will be to advance the interests of aviation, has been formed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of California, according to information just given out by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at its offices here.

It will be known as the Stanavo Specification Board, with offices at 122 East Forty-Second Street, where centralized technical resources of the three companies will be at the disposal of the entire aviation field.

ARCHITECTS TO VIE ON CLARK MEMORIAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide competition for the design of a memorial to George Rogers Clark, famous American soldier of the Revolutionary War, has just been announced here by the Sesquicentennial Commission, which Congress established to take charge of the monument's erection. The competition, which is subject to the conditions of the American Institute of Architects, will be open to all United States architects.

The design sought for the memorial is one which will commemorate the virtual conquest of the Northwest by Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and his comrades. It is proposed to erect the memorial at or near the site of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, Ind. This place was twice captured by Clark in 1778 and 1779. Details of the competition may be had from the American Institute of Architects, in Washington.

MRS. PRATT TO FOLLOW MRS. SABIN, NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Ruth B. Pratt (R.), Representative from New York, has been chosen by Republican state leaders to succeed Mrs. Charles H. Sabin as Republican national committeewoman, according to reports in high political circles here.

Reports of Mrs. Pratt's appointment said that the decision to name her was the result of a conference in Washington between national Republican leaders. A campaign for the place has been undertaken by Miss Ruth Wardwell of Otsego County, Mrs. Miriam A. Schindler of Albany County and Mrs. Arthur Livermore of Westchester County.

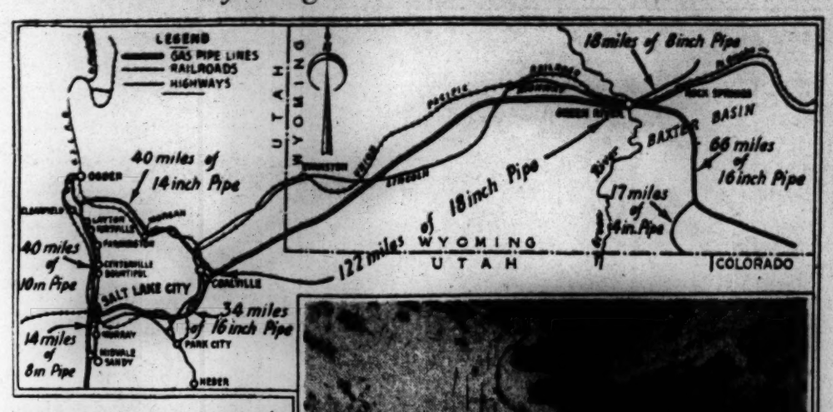
DRY HEAD LAUDS WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

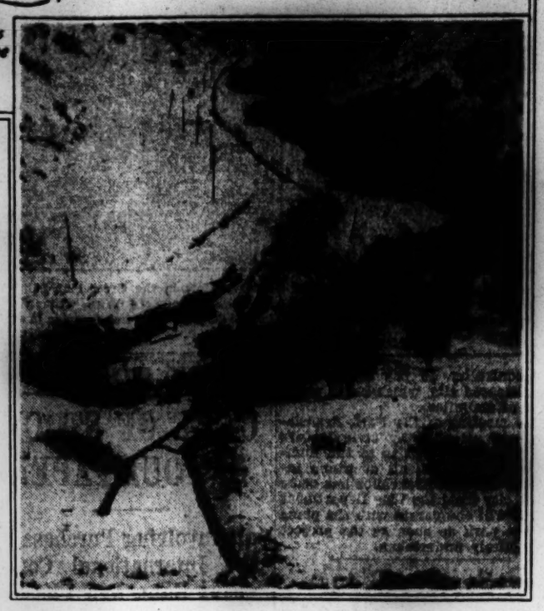
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The work of J. Ed Kanipe, deputy prohibition administrator, and his agents in drying up the Charlotte territory during the past week, were commended highly by R. Q. Merrick of Richmond, Va., administrator for this district, who spent a few hours here while touring prohibition offices in the two Carolinas.

The administrator said he was pleased with the results of the recent raids, arrests and other means taken by the authorities to dry up the section.

How Wyoming Natural Gas Will Go to Utah





Top Map Shows Steel Welded Pipe Line From Wyoming Fields to Salt Lake and Other Cities in Utah. Bottom Cut Shows Beginning of Line From Salt Lake City to Coalville, Utah.

CITIES IN UTAH TO GET GAS BY 380-MILE PIPE

Expected to Cost $24,000,000 to Bring Fuel From Wyoming Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY—Natural gas piped 380 miles from Wyoming and Colorado, will soon be available in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and other near-by towns. The construction work when completed will cost more than $24,000,000.

The supply will come first from the Baxter Basin in southeastern Wyoming and the Hiawatha field in northwestern Colorado. Gas was also found at a mile depth in Clay Basin in northeastern Utah, but this field is reserved for future development.

The capacity of the system is estimated to be about 60,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours, sufficient to take care of future needs for some time. As the pressure in the existing gas wells is from 850 to 1050 pounds, no compressors will be needed for at least a year.

Pipe Laying Was Difficult

Great difficulties were encountered in laying the pipe line, of the steel welded type, which started late in January, on account of heavy snow, spring swamps, and rugged mountain country. In one case, it took two days to move a caterpillar tractor a mile and station it close to a summit near Parley's Canyon. Large pipes were then hauled up by the tractor with cable and winch. In crossing the Wasatch Range, the line reaches an altitude of about 7600 feet above sea level.

Spring thaws rendered some sections impassable to horse or machine, and planked roads were built for considerable distances. From Coalville to Ogden, the construction work was a problem of getting the line through Weber Canyon, where the narrow places were already occupied in a "three in a bed" fashion by a river, a highway, and a railroad.

Savings to Be Considerable

Control of the Utah Gas & Coke Company of Salt Lake City and Ogden Gas Company was taken over by the Western Public Service Corporation. The coal gas manufacturing plants in the two cities will be retained for emergencies.

The Wasatch Gas Co. will be the distributing agent for other towns, including Bountiful, Centerville, Farmington, Kaysville, Layton, Murray, Midvale, Sandy, Magma, Garfield and Tooele.

Greater economies are expected by the communities served as the gas rate by the cubic feet for domestic and industrial use is reduced between 10 and 52 per cent according to quantity consumed. The present minimum rate for coal gas is $1, while the new rate for natural gas will be 90 cents. The rate for manufactured gas in excess of 40,000 cubic feet is $1.05 per 1000 feet, and the rate for natural gas above 5000 cubic feet is 50 cents per 1000 feet.

Since the heat value of the natural gas is about twice that of manufactured gas, less fuel will be needed for the same purpose as before, making additional savings possible.

Pueblo Romance and Spanish Pomp Join in Historic New Mexico Fetes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA FE, N. M.—For two weeks in late August and early September New Mexico's clock stops and time turns back to centuries when the first Americans and Spaniards owned the vast Southwest. The three fiestas offer an intensive program of the drama of the "rain makers" and the conquistadores impossible to be seen in any other way.

Spanish-Americans come into their own in these celebrations. The "First American" in Albuquerque and the Intertribal Ceremonial in Gallup especially feature the Indian, while the fiesta in Santa Fe combines an Indian handicraft fair with the old folk customs of a Spanish feast day.

The four-day show of the "First American" in Albuquerque at the end of August pays tribute to those bronze-skinned people who lived in America hundreds of years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

The morning parades of hundreds of Indians decked out in feathers, paint, embroidered costumes and the skins of wild animals, present the curious contrast of "Red Men" marching along paved and lighted avenues.

All the pueblos up and down the Rio Grande send their best dancers to the celebration. Navajo women weave their blankets on looms as they ride along in wagons, while a long file of women from Iseleta carry beautiful jars balanced on their heads. Others in the procession represent varied epochs in New Mexico history —Spanish generals in gleaming helmets, American soldiers in the uniforms of 1846 when the territory was annexed by the United States, cowboys of the open range days, and automobiles hidden under bunting and flowers. As the parade passes down Central Avenue, a T. A. T. airplane zooms through the air landing passengers in a two-day journey from New York to New Mexico. The oldest and newest salute each other in the "First American."

Out on the mesa where the tawny plains are bounded only by the distant blue peaks of the Sandias and Manzanos, the terraced mud walls of a pueblo rise against the sky. It is the back-drop for the open-air theater of the "First American." In the afternoon the Pueblos vie with each other in presenting the best dancers here and in the evening the moon takes part in the primitive drama as it rises above the pueblo roof in the clear desert night.

Fêtes at Gallup

Three days after the First American closes in Albuquerque the intertribal ceremonial begins in Gallup. Gallup is still a picturesque frontier town near the New Mexico-Arizona state line, being the gateway into the vast Navajo reservation and the pueblos of Zuñi and Hopiland. Three thousand Indians trek into Gallup for this annual ceremonial. They come from high mountain sheep pastures and desert plains, riding in wagons and on ponies. They are arrayed in the splendor of velvet shirts, silver belts, necklaces and rings. At night they hold long powwows around camp fires to discuss the new policies of the Indian bureau, the lamb crop and schools. Rains have covered the desert with high grass this year and they are in a happy mood for the ceremonial.

The show grounds at Gallup are staked off with posts like a huge corral. In the afternoon there are squaw races, races on Navajo horses, a take-off on American songs by the clown of the desert nomads, "Navajo Charlie," and dances by the Pueblos and the Zuñi.

Fiesta at Santa Fe

The fiesta at Santa Fe in the first days of September not only features the Indians, but the Spanish conquerors who subdued them 300 years ago. Outside of Thanksgiving Day this is the oldest historical celebration in the United States. In 1712 the Marques de la Penuela issued a bando commanding the citizens of Santa Fe to commemorate the reconquest of the province by Captain-General Diego de Vargas in 1692. For 217 years his orders have been followed almost continuously.

The Indian Fair shows the best of jars, baskets, blankets, turquoise and silver jewelry. Prizes for the best handcraft as well as for the best dances encourage the Indians to make the most of their original arts and to revive old processes of pottery making and old dances which might otherwise have been forgotten.

Characteristic of the fiesta is the presentation of Spanish folk songs, dances and plays entered into with enthusiasm by 600 Spanish-Americans. They remind one of the days of the grandees in their stiff taffeta dresses and rare embroidered shawls. The quaint plaza is a fitting background for these customs of the conquistadores. A stringed orchestra sets heels tapping for the big balls and troubadours twang guitars as they wander along the streets.

DISARMAMENT PLEA CLOSES DEBT SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

tions had been carried on, during which "we have passed a new milestone on the hard road and laid a foundation stone of permanent peace."

Ratification Seems Certain Despite French Opposition; Reich Pays on Lower Scale

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Hague reparations conference, which opened here Aug. 6, has adjourned subject to call of the president.

Two of the principal figures of the conference were absent, Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, having left for their capitals before going to Geneva for the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Formal acceptance of the Young plan by the delegations is not final, since ratification must follow in every instance by the various national parliaments. In France it appeared this might present its difficulties, but friends of the Young plan here hoped and believed it would survive these tests.

For all purposes it will begin to function almost immediately, the German payments under its lower scale beginning in September, in one sense, while in another sense they have been operative since April, the intervening overlapping six months being regarded either as the final period of the Dawes plan or the beginning of the Young plan.

It was decided that the conference should not adjourn without date, because it was necessary for the work of the sub-committees to be approved formally in order that the Young plan might go into operation legally.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, took the chair on opening the full session, in accordance with the decision that there should be rotation in the presidency. He insisted upon giving up the chair to Henri Jaspar, Premier of Belgium, the first president. He said M. Jaspar had earned the honor by his tact and patience in conducting the difficult meetings. Mr. Snowden thereupon proposed that M. Jaspar be formally declared the permanent president of the conference.

The conference sent a message to Queen Wilhelmina congratulating her on her anniversary and thanking her for the generous hospitality given the conference. The holiday on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday gave the Dutch people a chance they had not had before to visit the conference, and they crowded around the building and cheered lustily as the delegates emerged.

PHILADELPHIA MAYOR GIVES 10-YEAR-PLAN

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, has made suggestions to the recently appointed Zoning Commission and City Planning Commission on what Philadelphia may expect to attain in the way of municipal improvements in the next decade.

The Mayor's suggestions calls for 45 miles of repaved streets, 25 miles of new streets, 10 miles of country roads and a repaving program of 55 miles annually for the first five years and 28 miles for the second five years. The mayor also mentions development of an adequate air terminal, elimination of railroad grade crossings, addition to the city's welfare facilities, subway extensions, new water supply and improvement of the banks of the Schuylkill River.

NEW YORK SUBWAY PAYMENT SETTLED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Settlement of a long-standing dispute between the civic authorities and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over funds alleged to be due the city under existing contracts for the use of its subways by the operating company, has just been made with the payment of $9,250,000 by the Interborough Company.

The city received as its share approximately $6,000,000, while the remainder will be paid within two weeks and set aside as a depreciation fund, the city and the company to pay evenly for materials and supplies and to retain joint ownership therein.

This Man Had Better Not Ask Anyone to Change His Money

A Pleasant Tale on How Ragnar Cederlund From Suburbia Brought His Glittering Treasure Into the Florentine Room of a Big Chicago Hotel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Through an afternoon crowd on busy Michigan Boulevard and into the Congress Hotel lobby and up to the Florentine room, Ragnar Cederlund from suburban Winnetka made his way recently, with a huge rectangular-shaped piece of copper under his arm.

The plate weighs 32 pounds, is two feet long, one foot wide, and more than an inch thick. On the street and in the lobby, Mr. Cederlund's burden did not attract attention; but, when he reached the Florentine room, there were "oh's" and "ah's" as men gathered to inspect and admire.

For what Mr. Cederlund had lugged through the crowds was, he claimed, the largest coin in the world, a Swedish eight-daler piece, struck at "Storn Kopparberget" in 1659. He brought it to the hotel for display at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association and the Chicago Coin Club. The "pocket piece" is reported to be valued at $1000.

Collectors were told by Mr. Cederlund that the last of these huge copper plates were made for money in Sweden in 1720. They were carried in big saddle bags and were made in several denominations, ranging from one-half daler up to 10, he said. All bore the mint's imprint to prove genuineness.

More than $1,000,000 worth of rare coins and paper money are on exhibit, it was announced. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, O., displayed some checks for 1 cent issued to him by celebrities to promote his hobby. Among those shown were checks from Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, William Howard Taft, Miss Jane Addams, Lorado Taft and Julius Rosenwald. He has made efforts to get 1-cent checks from Henry Ford and from the Prince of Wales, but without success. Mr. Moore is a former president of the association.

Dr. M. A. Rackus of Chicago displayed amber used by Greeks and Romans as money and bars of cut silver, once similarly employed in Russia.

Farran Zerbe, curator of the Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World in the Chase National Bank of New York City, showed a collection of all sorts of Bryan metal issued as tokens during the presidential campaigns of 1898 and 1900.

Alden Scott Boyer of Chicago and Henry Chapman of Philadelphia had a joint exhibit of gold pieces struck especially for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. They said these are now rated by collectors at more than four times their face value.

The $50 gold slugs used in California during the gold rush of 1849 now bring $275 from collectors, the association was told.

NEW ATCHAFALAYA BRIDGE OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The $2,000,000 railroad bridge over the Atchafalaya River at Melville, La., replacing the one swept away by flood in May, 1927, has been completed, thus shortening the train time between here and Alexandria, La., 30 to 45 minutes.

The new structure is several feet higher than the old bridge, and it was necessary to raise the embankments several miles for the approaches on either side of the river. Aproximately 50 miles of track, unused since this crossing was destroyed by the Atchafalaya, has been reconditioned in preparation for the resumption of traffic.

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PACKERS SEEK TO ESTABLISH CHAIN STORES

Seek Abrogation of Agreement in 1920 to Own No Outside Interests

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — If the Department of Justice will modify the famous packers' consent decree, the latter are prepared to engage in a vast country-wide provision chain-store business.

Presumably the four packing concerns will compete with one another as well as with the already existing chain-store systems. In any case, if allowed to go into this business, they will have an enormous advantage by selling their own meats and packing their own vegetables and other provisions, thereby eliminating jobbers and their profits.

It all depends on the Department of Justice. If that department stands aside and permits modification of the consent decree against the "big five" now reduced to four, Chicago packers in the 10-year-old anti-trust case against these interests, this new development in American business will soon be under way.

The Department of Justice is desirous of giving complete publicity to the packers' petition.

What Packers Are Asking

In a brief but explicit statement the department declared:

"The packers are asking that the decree be modified in these particulars:

"To permit them to operate retail meat stores; to permit them to deal generally in groceries and commodities unrelated to meat; to permit them to retain their holdings of stock in stockyards."

The decree, entered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by consent Feb. 27, 1920, prohibited the packers forever from engaging in the retail distribution of meats or groceries or other food products.

They had been prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law on a charge of monopolizing the business of meat packing, of controlling the cost of live stock, through ownership of stockyards and terminals, and of seeking a monopoly of food distribution through retail stores.

The packers grew tired of fighting. They had suffered financial reverses when the war closed and wanted to be let alone to rehabilitate themselves. Not only was the Department of Justice pursuing them, but the new Federal Trade Commission was delving into their most intimate records and revealing what the packers thought unimportant, but which were certainly embarrassing facts.

Packers Seek Conference

A. Mitchell Palmer was Attorney-General. He was asked by the packers' lawyers for a conference. He found they were willing to make a partial surrender. The packers had denied monopolistic conspiracy from the start, but were willing to divorce themselves from the stockyards, on the one hand, and to get out of the retail distributing business, on the other, if thereby the case against it should be dropped.

The Attorney-General saw in that attitude a great victory for the Government. He thought the livestock people would become free agents once more, free to bargain for better prices for their stock and he thought a serious menace would be removed from thousands of retail provision dealers, unable to compete successfully with the highly organized packing houses.

All parties to the peace negotiations went into court and submitted the famous consent decree. This decree permanently enjoined the packers from owning any interest in any stockyard, in any livestock market, in any livestock market publication and in any livestock terminal. That was the first half of the decree.

The Part That Now Sticks

The second half enjoined them from manufacturing, jobbing, selling, transporting (except as common carriers), distributing or otherwise dealing in fish, vegetables, fruits, confections, honey, jam, spices, condiments coffee tea chocolate, nuts, flour, sugar, rice, bread and a variety of other commodities found in every retail grocery. No retail meat market should be operated and no dairy products should be retailed.

Many times since February, 1920, attempts have been made to undo that decree. Nothing definite, however, developed until recently. The packers, it is understood, have bided their time for a more favorable situation in public sentiment. At the same time the enormous growth of the chain-store business worked in their favor, they believed.

When the packers first broached the matter to the Government it was announced by the Administration that nothing would be done hastily. The Government is desirous of getting public reaction to the proposition, not only from the consumers but the livestock interests and the retailers. Various departments and agencies have been asked to make inquiries into the economic and commercial phases of the proposal so as to give all groups a chance to be heard.

KEY TO CHACO PEACE FOUND IN GEOGRAPHY

(Continued from Page 1)

after reducing the respective national aspirations to their minimum terms, the neutral commissioners would fix a boundary zone, possibly with a terminus in a fixed point on the Paraguay River, and that after agreement on this zone the actual "boundary" would later be traced by a special commission.

If such an agreement could not be arrived at readily, the alternative presumably would be to reduce the controverted territory to the smallest possible area and then arrange for an arbitral decision on a boundary line within such an area.

In a statement recently Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman of the commission, said that neither of the interested parties has made any commitment of any kind, but neutral members of the commission have not disguised their confidence that a settlement will be reached.

Meanwhile many noted geographers are watching the proceedings with hope that geography wil receive new recognition as a first aid to statesmanship.

Return of Prisoners of War Marks Step Toward Peace

By GASTON NERVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the midst of absolute peace two neighboring nations have been exchanging prisoners of war in South America. Without there having existed, for a moment, a recognized state of belligerence between the, Bolivia and Paraguay held captive for six months the prisoners taken in the two armed clashes between Bolivian and Paraguayan forces last December in the Chaco.

Today, thanks to the friendly offices of the delegates of five neutral countries, and to the amicable way in which Bolivia and Paraguay are trying to settle their differences, the prisoners have now been returned to their respective countries.

In this way one more step has been taken toward settlement of the incident which threatened a conflagration in South America and aroused the apprehension of the whole world.

During the first days of this year the representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay signed a protocol setting up a special Commission of Investigation and Conciliation to investigate the Chaco incidents.

By this same agreement they solemnly promised to cease mobilization and to prevent any movement of a belligerent character which might precipitate armed conflict.

Since March this commission has been functioning in Washington. It is composed of two Bolivian delegates, two Paraguayan delegates and five neutral delegates named by five American nations.

The Bolivians are David Alvestegui, formerly Foreign Minister and Bolivian Minister to Paraguay, and Enrique Finot, member of the House of Deputies and at present Minister of Bolivia in Chile.

The Paraguayans are Enrique Bordenave, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Francisco Chavez. The five neutral delegates are Brigadier-General McCoy (chairman), for the United States; Dr. Marquez Sterling, for Cuba; Dr. Gonzales Roa, for Mexico; Dr. Manuel Rivas, for Colombia, and General Ruprecht, for Uruguay.

Under the terms of the protocol the commission shall end its labors before Sept. 15 and issue its decision.

The clashes of last December climaxed an old controversy involving possession of the Chaco Boreal, a vast and mostly uninhabited region about the size of Italy or Great Britain.

[Copyright, 1929, by Gaston Nerval]

New Air Tunnel to Serve Planes

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Construction of an air tunnel which would make possible an airport close to the center of San Francisco has been proposed to the board of supervisors here by Henry U. Linkins, a civil engineer.

The tunnel, as explained by Mr. Linkins, would consist of a 300-foot bore at the end of a fan-shaped "apron," the latter being not more than 600 feet in length. At one end would be a set of large propellors capable of creating a wind blast of 150 miles an hour.

Airplanes entering the tunnel, after landing on the apron, Mr. Linkins points out, would be brought to a stop by the wind blast. Planes leaving the tunnel would be able to take off without difficulty because of the strong blast created by their propellers.

The proposed site of the tunnel is Telegraph Hill, on property owned by the city. The dynamos which would create the wind blast would be controlled from a signal tower on the hill.

'ATMOSPHERE' COURSE PLANNED FOR AVIATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The aviator of the future will be equipped with knowledge of "physics of the atmosphere" to guide him in air navigation, as the result of a course in this subject to be instituted this fall at the University of Southern California, according to Arthur Nye, head of the department of physics.

Planned to be of special value to both the prospective and experienced aviator, the new course also is arranged as an essential background for those preparing for work in the United States Weather Bureau.

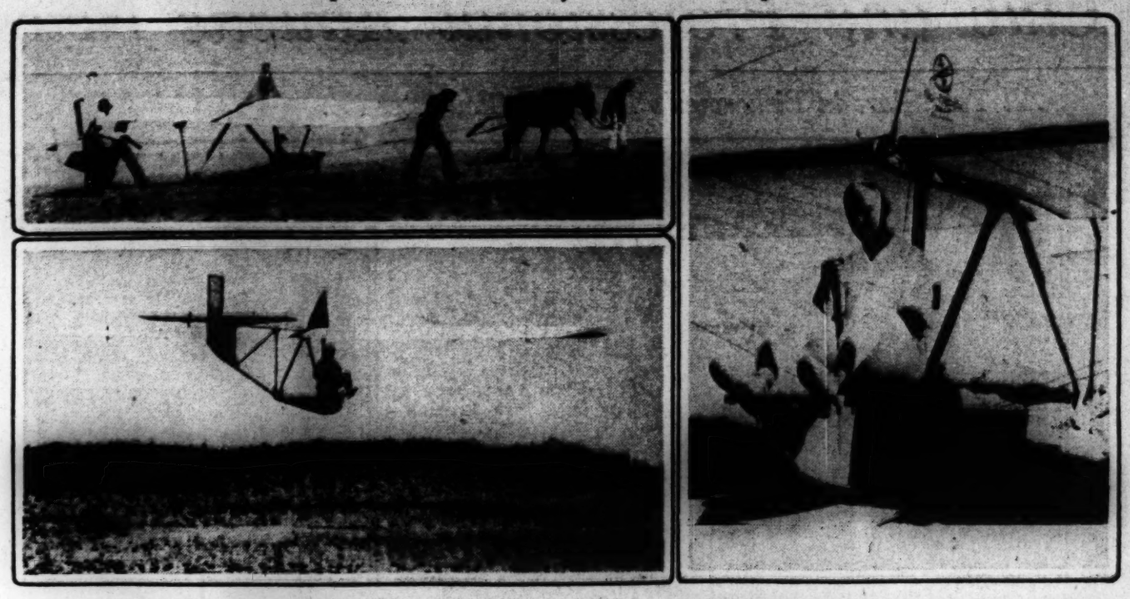
EUROPEAN PHYSICISTS WILL TEACH IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O.—To stimulate the study of the mathematical interpretation of physical facts, Ohio State University has appointed two leading Europeans as visiting members of the faculty for 1928-30.

Dr. Alfred Lande of the University of Tubingen, Ger., has been named professor of theoretical physics for the autumn and winter quarters. Dr. L. H. Thomas, Trinity College, Cambridge University, England, has been appointed visiting assistant professor of theoretical physics for the autumn, winter and spring quarters.

Three Chapters in the Breezy Tale of a Cape Cod Glider



Upper Left—"One Horsepower Engine" Pulling a Glider Back Up to the Top of the Hill After a Flight. Lower Left—A Successful Glider Flight by a Student Pilot High Over the Windy Dunes of Cape Cod. One of the Hangars of the School May Be Seen at the Right. Right—Heinrich Knott, Chief Instructor at the School, Seated in the "Open-Air Cockpit" of a Primary Type Instruction Glider.

Flying Without a Motor Hailed by Pilots as King of Sports

Cape Cod Glider School Engaged in Training Young Men to Skim Gracefully Through the Air on the Wings of a 'Bird'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH WELLFLEET, Mass.—Motorless flying schools, patterned after the Cape Cod Glider School here, are soon to be opened in many sections of the country by the American Motorless Aviation Corporation, according to Maj. Vergne Chappelle, general manager of the corporation, and of its gliding school. Sites have already been selected for the chain of units, so situated as to permit continuous year-round operation.

The announcement, following closely the second visit to the school of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who is president of the AMAC as well as of Colonial Airways, vindicates his opinion that motorless flying in America is only in its first chapter.

It is as a sport that gliding makes its most popular appeal today, according to experts. The relatively small cost and relative safety of glider flying make it attractive to "air-minded young America." At the same time it is winning favor with professional pilots and experienced fliers of motored planes who are realizing that the airplane falls short of supplying the thrill of silent, bird-like flight.

Glider flying is also recognized as of inestimable value in developing aeronautical science, in the opinion of Glenn H. Curtiss, a leading airplane authority. He says that "out of the gliding and soaring flight America can learn how to build lighter, more efficient airplanes, and having built them, to utilize itural air currents with consequent saving of artificial motor power."

Prof. E. P. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics, declares that gliding creates better transport pilots, provides an efficient and inexpensive method of trying out new designs under actual flight conditions, and offers opportunity for the study and charting of air currents.

German Pilots Are Instructors

Major Chappelle announced that the "first soaring pilot's license ever won by an American in the United States" has just been awarded to Lieut. Ralph Stanton Barnaby of the United States Navy, a student at the Cape Cod Glider School.

Launched from the sand dunes at Corn Hill on the Massachusetts Bay side of Cape Cod in a Pruefling type instruction glider, Lieutenant Barnaby soared for 15 minutes 6 seconds, thus fulfilling the requirements set by the National Aeronautical Association for a first class glider pilot's license.

Lieutenant Barnaby has been in the air service of the Navy since 1917. His first experience with man-carrying gliders dates back to 1911. He stated that he had not been sent to the glider school by the Government, but was merely taking the course during his vacation.

Instruction in gliding and soaring at the Cape Cod school is given by a corps of German pilots and mechanics. Prevented by the Versailles Treaty from working extensively with motor planes, Germany turned her attention to motorless airplanes, with the result that gliding in Germany has been developed to a point far beyond that of other countries. Every German motor plane pilot is required to pass a course in "sail-planing," as gliding is termed in Europe, before he is granted a license to fly motored planes. It is estimated that 150,000 persons in Germany are skilled in the art of glider flying.

Flying Like a Bird

Heinrich Knott and Rolf Chlingensperg are the chief instructors at the school here. Both were trained at the Lufthansa School in Germany and are now attached to the Rhoen-Rossitten Corporation there.

When questioned as to why he preferred gliding to operating a powered plane, Mr. Knott answered, "In a motorship one does not fly; it is only the motor that flies. But when I am soaring in a glider, then I feel that I myself am flying."

Mr. Knott and Mr. Chlingensperg outlined to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent methods of instruction and the use of various types of motorless planes.

The beginner, they explained, whether he is a boy of 16 or a veteran pilot of motored planes, starts his course in a Zoegling glider. In this simple model there is no fuselage—merely a single long board curving up in front to the simple saddle-like seat and tapering off behind to a small balancing rudder. A single wing is attached to this "plank" above and directly behind the seat, and a ski-like skid underneath.

In this simple mechanism the beginner in gliding makes his first flight from the very start a solo performance. The Zoegling, weighing 170 pounds, is taken from the hangar, and placed atop a small knoll. The student takes his seat on the "nose" of the machine, to which an elastic cable is then attached. While several helpers hold the tail of the glider, others walk forward with the two ends of a long elastic cable. Then at a signal those holding the tail let go, and the plane is catapulted into the air.

The First Flight Ends

Starting from a height of only five feet or so, the glider goes but a few yards before "pancaking" gently upon the soft sand of the Cape.

Thus ends the first flight, but not the first lesson. After each flight the instructor explains to the pupil the good and bad points of his performance, and then the glider is taken up onto a higher knoll. A horse supplies the "one horse-power engine" which drags it back up the hill. The catapulting process is repeated, the plane leaps forward and upward, and this time makes a glide of several seconds.

So for ten "flying days" the beginner works with the Zoegling. There is much to learn about balancing, guiding, and easy landing. The height of the starting point and the length of the flight are gradually increased, until the student is ready to take his test for a third class glider pilot's license. The requirement, as established by the National Glider Association, is "a flight in a motorless plane or glider of not less than 30 seconds' duration from a height, holding a straight course." A student who passes this test is said to have won his "wings," and is awarded a suitable emblem.

Passing Other Tests

The Zoegling, however, can only glide; it cannot rise above the level from which it takes off, but must merely coast down "on the wings of the wind." Not until after the student has passed his third class license test is he allowed to work with a soaring ship.

The Pruefling, simplest type of soaring glider, or "sail-plane," looks like a small, rather flimsy monoplane minus the motor, propeller and mechanical instruments, with the landing gear replaced by a barrel-stave skid. Its aileron and rudder controls operate in exactly the same way as those of a motorplane. Lighter than the Zoegling, and more easily maneuvered, it is capable under favorable wind conditions of a sustained soaring flight of many minutes' duration.

Ten days' work with the Pruefling are necessary before the average student is ready for his test for a second class pilot's license, requiring a flight of not less than one minute duration from a height, including a full "S" turn.

To be recognized by the National Aeronautic Association as a first class glider pilot, a candidate must present second and third class licenses and must make "a flight in a motorless airplane or glider of not less than five minutes' duration above the altitude of the starting place." In other words, to obtain a first class license a pilot must be able not merely to glide, but to soar.

Gas-Electric Motor Needs No Gear Shift

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first combination gasoline and electric automobile ever built, having neither clutch nor gear-shifting mechanism, has been delivered to Col. E. H. R. Green, son of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, at his South Dartmouth, Mass., estate, according to information given by the General Electric Company.

The car is the product of experimental work by engineers of the General Electric Company and the Rauch & Lang Corporation. Colonel Green had it especially made for him in order to avoid manipulating the clutch and gear-shift mechanism.

In general appearance the car resembles the ordinary gasoline driven automobile. It is in mechanical construction that it is unique. It has two foot pedals, one for the brake and one for acceleration. The clutch pedal and gear-shifting mechanism are absent, the only other controls being an emergency brake handle and a starting button. To start the car the driver steps on the starting button and then feeds the engine gas.

The electric generator is mounted on the housing of the gasoline engine, its armature revolving at exactly the same speed at which the engine turns over. Behind the generator, under the front seat, is the electric motor, connected with the generator by cable and coupled with the rear axle by a short drive shaft. As the generator is speeded up, more and more electricity is fed to the motor, and as the motor picks up so does the speed of the car.

SACRAMENTO UNION SOLD

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Purchase of the Sacramento Union, "oldest daily west of the Rockies," is announced by William H. Dodge, former president and general manager of the central group of Scripps-Howard newspapers.

TIMBER LOSSES BY FIRE SHOWN TO BE NEEDLESS

Proper Lumbering and Due Care Declared to Be All That Is Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A national campaign sponsored by leading conservationists is under way for the protection of American forests from fire.

Maj. George P. Ahearn, forest authority and former head of the Philippine Forest Service, is directing the movement in co-operation with Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and other conservationists. According to Major Ahearn unless prompt measures are taken there is every possibility of a serious timber shortage within a comparatively few years.

Fires destroyed 34,000,000 acres of United States forests last year. Major Ahearn declared, and at the rate losses have been sustained this year from the same cause as much or even more will be lost. He is urging increased congressional appropriations for the forestry service.

"On privately owned lands," he said, "the main cause of fires is undoubtedly the destructive methods of logging, with slash left to grow drier year by year. When fires occur on this logged overland not only is all prospect of young growth destroyed at the end of a few years, but the soil has been burned to the bone and its fertility gone.

"In publicly owned forests the destruction from forest fires is mainly due to the fact that the forest service is starved by Congress. It would take only about 10 cents an acre, or approximately $14,000,000 a year, to stop virtually all forest fires in the public forests quickly, and to reduce the damage to very little. The service now gets for that service only a fraction of that sum. Adequate appropriations would be the very height of public economy."

EXTENDING STORE UNITS

CHICAGO (AP)—Seven additional tire and accessory stores in the vicinity of Chicago, and 11 similar stores in eastern cities, will be opened by Sears, Roebuck & Co. within a short time, R. E. Wood, president, announced.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Laura Goldwater, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. A. McNichols, New York City.
M. A. McNichols, New York City.
Mrs. Effie B. Watkins, New York City.
Miss Clara P. Wardwell, Boston, Mass.
William C. Ellery, Danvers, Mass.
Drucila Jensen, Willard, O.
Peter Jensen, Willard, O.
Mrs. Peter Jensen, Willard, O.
Mrs. Era M. Kline, Detroit, Mich.
George H. Kline, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ella Carter McDonald, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Alice Avon, New York City.
Lloyd Erskine McDonald, Evanston, Ill.
Dorothy Schrvale, Paterson, N. J.
Abe Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
David Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret V. Cleveland, Chicago, Ill.
Norman Travers McGuire, Auckland, N. Z.
Mrs. Mary Cobb Judson, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Anna S. Reed, Miami, Fla.
Lorrene Reed, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Edith Lewis, New York City.
Mrs. Grace McLardie, Brunswick, Ga.
Miss Marjorie Elaine McLardie, Brunswick, Ga.
James McLardie, Brunswick, Ga.
Addie F. Ferguson, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. W. F. Kirkpatrick, Vancouver, B. C.
Miss Elizabeth Krum, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lucia Cobb Hardwick, Cambridge, Mass.
William H. Couch, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. F. A. Brigham, Park Ridge, Ill.
F. A. Brigham, Park Ridge, Ill.
Ellsworth Perrin, Marine City, Mich.
George H. Bloom, Bronx, New York City.
G. P. Short, Bronx, New York City.
Mrs. Alina M. R. Porter, Baltimore, Md.
Beryl Salter, Toronto, Can.
George McCurdy, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. George F. McCurdy, Boston, Mass.
Royden W. McCurdy, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edwin John Newman, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Cornelia M. Lawrence, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Jule E. Rosenberg, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. Eunice M. Bradway, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. Emma M. Miller, Allentown, Pa.
Gerald Boothby, Portland, Me.
Amanda Vierheller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. S. J. Masters, Miami, Fla.
R. S. Watson, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. N. Walton, West Newbury, Mass.
Mrs. A. Lila Gray, Greenwood, Mass.
Mrs. Barbara Whitehouse, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. James, Montclair, N. J.
Edna Becloris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edwin O. Bentley, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Laura A. Bentley, Baltimore, Md.
J. Howard Kane, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Gertrude Kane, St. Louis, Mo.
Elizabeth Good, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. L. C. Pippert, Sterling, Ill.
John C. Pippert, Sterling, Ill.
Mrs. C. Troxel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Florence B. Crandall, Southgal, Calif.
Mrs. W. A. Brown, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. F. C. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Georgia E. Hempstead, St. Charles, Ill.
Cathrine Anderson, Newton, Mass.
Suzanne Mullett, Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. O. Lamack, St. Louis, Mo.
Marie Lamack, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Margaret Thuemmel, St. Louis, Mo.
Alice Wright Penniman, Middletown, Conn.
J. Herman Sudenberg, New York City.
Miss Clara M. Ehlert, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Minnie M. Owen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Karl R. Chamberlain, Hinsdale, N. Y.
Karl R. Chamberlain, Hinsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Cortez R. Clawson, Alfred, N. Y.
Cortez R. Clawson, Alfred, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene Melrose, Wabash, Ind.
L. G. Melrose, Wabash, Ind.
Robert Welchlin, Fairmont, Minn.
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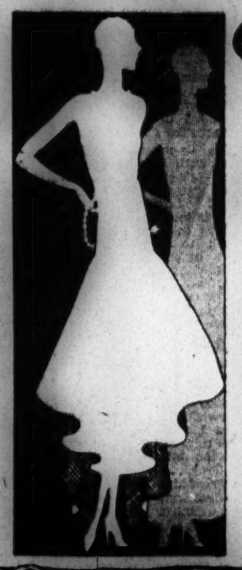
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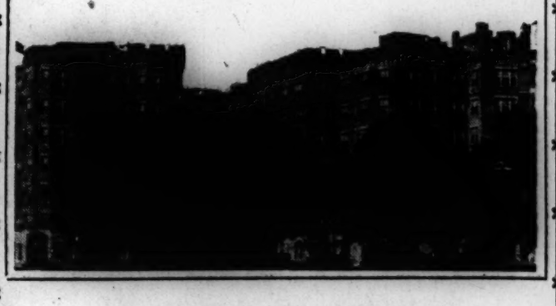
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MEINE SHUTS OUT CHICAGO

Is Fourth Pitcher to Do It as Pirates Again Down League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	82	41	.667
Pittsburgh	71	51	.582
New York	67	56	.545
St. Louis	66	60	.506
Brooklyn	55	68	.454
Philadelphia	52	69	.474
Cincinnati	52	71	.423
Boston	48	74	

RESULTS AUG. 30

Philadelphia 9, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 15, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 2, New York 1.

When a good, old-fashioned pitching duel is staged for the baseball fans in any city, the veterans of the game send up a loud and vigorous cheer. The game between the Brooklyn and New York clubs in the National League Friday provided the opportunity to the veterans for just such a cheer with Vance coming out of the game with a 2-to-1 margin over Hubbell of the Giants, the game going 10 innings and the Giants making only four hits to Brooklyn's eight.

Vance's victory was not the only well-pitched game, however, for in Pittsburgh, Henry W. Meine, secured this season from Kansas City, stopped the great hitting of the Chicago Cubs short. He allowed Chicago three hits to shut them out, 15 to 0.

Shutting out the Cubs is not so frequent a performance but what it is worth considerable commendation. Grimes of the Pirates and Benton of the Giants were the only pitchers to do it in a nine-inning game, before Meine was added to the list. Willoughby of the Phillies pitched five scoreless innings against the Cubs in June, but the game was halted when it rained. He had allowed three hits, and was well on his way to a probable shutout.

It is also a real feat holding the Cubs to three hits. That has been done on only three occasions preceding Meine's accomplishment. Benton allowed the Cubs only two hits when he scored his shutout, Willoughby did it, as mentioned, in a five-inning game, and on Aug. 1 Cantwell of the Braves allowed the Cubs three hits. Cantwell and Meine are both young recruit pitchers, and it is to their credit that they have done something that the tried and tested veterans have been unable to do.

Pittsburgh's fourth straight defeat of the Cubs brings the league leader's lead over second place to only 10½ games, a drop from a 14½-game lead. These four straight victories have been attained under the management of Jewel Ens, who succeeded Owen J. Bush five days ago. It now looks as though the Pirates had more than a passing chance to win the pennant. At least their rapid return to a form which early in the season enabled them to keep ahead of the Cubs in the race for a long period, is giving the Cubs a less secure feeling and furnishing fans with hopes for a closer race.

How the Pirates did hit Friday! And to think that it was Guy T. Bush, leading pitcher of the league, against whom they hit so hard! Bush had won 19 games and lost three when he faced Pittsburgh, but that did not hinder the Pirates. Bush lasted less than four innings, and Nehf, who relieved him, was hit just as hard. The Pirates were hitting. That is all! And when the Pirates are hitting—watch out!

The bulk of the hitting was done by Traynor, whose five hits in five times up included one double and accounted for five runs. Clarke, Hemsley and Paul G. Waner made three hits apiece. Clarke making a single, double and triple. The 21 hits made by Pittsburgh served as a loud and vociferous protest that it is not through as a pennant contender. Hornsby, Taylor and English were the only Cubs to hit safely, each hit being a single.

At Boston, Klein hit his thirty-fourth home run of the season with two men on bases, and the Phillies again proved their superiority over the Braves, 9 to 5, taking a firmer hold on sixth place and drawing up to within 2½ games of the fifth-place Brooklyn club. The Braves refused to perform in their customary hustling way for the benefit of the ladies who were gathered there on Ladies' Day. The hustling was dramatically absent. Yet, they made a good enough game of it to prevent the Phillies from gaining a walk-away. Friday's scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	13	1
Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	15	1

Batteries—Willoughby, Elliott, Collins and Davis, Lerian; Brandt, Cantwell, Jones and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Time—2h. 2m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	8	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Hubbell and O'Farrell. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	6	2	3	2	0	x	15	21	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Batteries—Meine and Hemsley; Bush, Nehf and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Bush. Time—1h. 53m.

Herman Continues in Lead of Hitters

NEW YORK (AP)—F. C. Herman continues at the head of John A. Heydler's league at bat this week, but with the slightly diminished mark of .405, according to figures including games of last Wednesday. Frank J. O'Doul of Philadelphia is only 12 points behind the Brooklyn hitter at .393, with W. H. Terry of New York trying to rush upward from .387.

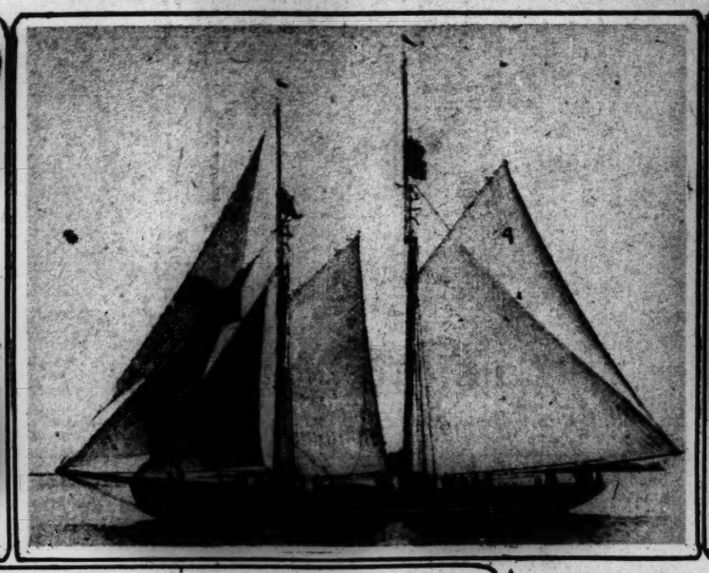
Other leading regulars are: Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .366; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, and C. L. Klein, Philadelphia, .353; F. F. Frisch, St. Louis, and J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .349; T. L. Douthit, St. Louis, and H. S. Cuyler, Chicago, .345.

Hornsby leads in runs scored with 122 and M. T. Ott of New York in runs batted in with 124. W. R. Wilson of Chicago and Klein are tied for the home run leadership at 33. F. J. O'Doul has the greatest total of hits, 194, and J. H. Frederick of Brooklyn the largest number of doubles, 42. Lloyd Waner leads with 15 triples and Cuyler with 33 stolen bases.

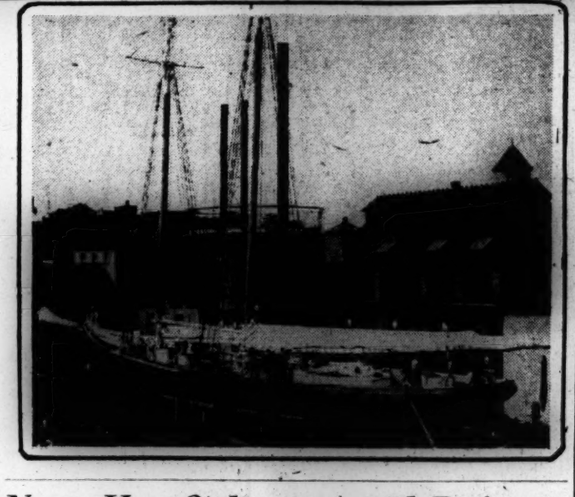
Guy T. Bush, the Chicago pitcher, tops the pitchers with 18 victories and just three defeats for a percentage of .857. B. A. Grimes of Pittsburgh is right behind him with 17 triumphs and three reverses for .850. R. E. Moss of Brooklyn stands third with nine games won and two lost for .818.

The Phillies retain the batting leadership this week with .307, and have two rivals in the .300 class. The Cubs are hitting .304, one point more than the Pirates. The Giants at .298 round out the first division. The Cubs lead in fielding with .976, two points more than the Giants and the Reds possess in their tie for second place.

All Take Part in Fishermen's Race Off Gloucester



Left—Wallace Parsons, Captain of the Thomas S. Gorton. Center—The Elsie, Skippered by Capt. Norman Ross. Right—Ben Pine, Veteran Skipper in Command of the Arthur D. Story. Lower Photograph Shows the Progress Being Overhauled, Manuel Domingos, Captain.



Jones Startles With a 67 Round

Shatters Difficult Course Record in Practice Before Big Crowd

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—America or England, New York or California—it's all the same to R. T. Jones Jr.

The well-known alumnus of the Georgia School of Technology, seemingly bent on causing more disturbance in the Golden West than the Tech eleven did last New Year's Day on the gridiron, already has featured the preliminaries of the United States amateur golf championship.

The four-time American amateur and three-time open champion brought this practice week to a climax Friday on the Pebble Beach course with a 67, beating par by five strokes and his own course record by three.

In subduing the heralded difficulties of this famous course, with its chasms and cliffs, its bunkers and its fairways skirting the sparkling ocean, Jones shot one of the greatest rounds of his career. Nothing particular was at stake beyond the battle between the world's greatest golfer and the formidable layout that previously had resisted all attempts under 70. Jones already had weakened its endurance, perhaps, by scoring that figure three days ago.

This round was all that was needed to clinch the preliminary honors for the Georgian. No one knows better than himself that the record-breaking rounds in practice do not win championships where the hazards are greater and more frequent. He may yet have a fight on his hands before the tournament is concluded, but it is difficult to convince any Californian that Jones will not advance through the tournament for the fifth time.

The coming of Jones, along with the first amateur title tournament ever held on the Pacific coast, has aroused greater interest than any previous sporting event in the Golden State's history. The experts all admit this. All that was needed, to satisfy the most conservative or skeptical, was for Jones to play the round he did Friday.

E. F. KEATING WINS SWIMMING MARATHON

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Edward F. Keating of New York Friday outswam 237 rivals and outgamed the chilly waters of Lake Ontario to capture the fourth annual Wrigley 15-mile marathon swim and to win $25,000.

From eleventh place at the end of the first of the 8½ laps, Keating forged ahead steadily until he gained the lead from Norman S. Ross of Chicago on the seventh lap. From then on the New Yorker was never seriously threatened, although Ernst Vierkoetter set a desperate pace on the last lap in a vain effort to overhaul the leader. Second place gained for Vierkoetter a cash award of $5000. He finished 500 yards behind the winner.

Ross, pace-setter for a good part of the long grind, weakened badly on the last two laps, but had enough stamina left to finish third and win $2000.

Fourth place and $1500 went to an "unknown." Izador Spohrer of Port Colborne, Ont., a 16-year-old boy, and fifth to Mendell Burditt of Toronto, who won $1000 for his efforts. The official time for the leaders follows:

	h	m	s
E. F. Keating	8	18	13½
Ernst Vjerkoetter	8	31	39½
Norman S. Ross	8	49	41½
Izador Spohrer	9		49½
Mendell Burditt	9	15	58½

NO ENTRIES FROM FRENCH PLAYERS

NEW YORK (AP)—With France unrepresented by any of its famous "Musketeers" for the first time since 1922, entries have closed for the forty-eighth United States men's singles tennis championship, to be contested at Forest Hills, Sept. 9 to 14. The draw will be made here Tuesday, it has been announced.

Thirty of the 34 players who were given a national ranking last season are among the entrants, while a foreign flavor is supplied by representatives of Japan, England, Cuba and Greece. Nearly 100 entry applications were received, but those of J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra or Jacques B. Brugnon were not among them.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	36	24	.600
Los Angeles	35	25	.583
Hollywood	35	26	.574
Mission	34	26	.567
San Francisco	33	28	.541
Oakland	31	30	.508
Sacramento	23	37	.383
Seattle	15	46	.246

RESULTS AUG. 30

Sacramento 10, Hollywood 9.
Portland 12, Los Angeles 7.
Oakland 2, Mission 0.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 4.

Notts Has Only to Avoid Defeat in the Last Fixture to Win Title

Loss to Derbyshire Means Honors Will Hinge on the Result of the Yorkshire-Sussex Clash in the English Intercounty Cricket Race

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Led on 1st Inn.	Behind 1st Inn.	Abandoned W'out R's'lt	Pts.
Nottinghamshire	11	2	4	5	2	155
Yorkshire	10	1	9	5	2	148
Lancashire	12	3	6	6	1	148
Gloucestershire	15	6	1	4	2	145
Sussex	12	6	7	2	0	137
Middlesex	12	7	8	3	0	130
Leicestershire	9	5	9	4	0	129
Derbyshire	10	6	7	3	1	128
Kent	12	8	5	2	0	127
Surrey	8	7	5	5	2	112
Hampshire	8	10	0	8	2	96
Essex	6	9	2	8	1	91
Northamptonshire	7	13	2	5	0	81
Warwickshire	5	12	4	5	1	79
Worcestershire	2	15	3	5	2	54
Somersetshire	3	17	4	3	0	53
Glamorganshire	3	19	2	3	0	43

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Provided it avoids defeat in the last fixture this season, starting Saturday, Nottinghamshire is the winner of the English intercounty cricket championship for the first time since 1907. Should Notts be defeated by Derbyshire at Ilkerton, the destination of final honors will hinge upon the result of the clash between Yorkshire, hope of the North, and Sussex, a side which by striking a winning vein in the last few weeks of the season, brought about several important belated changes in the first half dozen places in the standing.

Whatever happens, the championship title is certain to change hands, as Lancashire, victor over Hampshire in a match concluded Tuesday, completed its 1929 engagements Friday with a win by nine wickets over Glamorganshire. The Lancastrians, holders of the championship for the last three years, are booked for third place, unless Yorkshire is beaten outright by Sussex, in which case the two great northern rivals, Yorkshire and Lancashire will have an equal number of points.

Notwithstanding their handsome victory over Northamptonshire by 10 wickets Friday, the Nottinghamshire men will take nothing for granted in the vital game against Derbyshire, starting Saturday, as only two seasons ago they appeared to have the championship in their grasp, but were defeated dramatically in the last fixture by the bottom side in the standing, Glamorganshire.

The Notts men were aided in Friday's success by their opponents' collapse in the second innings, which realized only 102—147 fewer than the first. As the Nottinghamshire batsmen had put together 305 in the first knock they needed only 17 runs for victory in the second, and these they obtained without loss. Harold Larwood, renowned fast bowler, who did great things for England in the last series of test matches against Australia, "came off" brilliantly and took seven wickets for 84 runs; H. Voce, in great contrast to him in speed, captured seven for 44. The best batting exploit in the game was that of B. Lilley, who made 115 in the first innings and 111 not out in the second.

Cricket history was made at Lord's ground, where Kent defeated Middlesex by 87 runs, and F. W. Woolley, peerless left-handed Kentish batsman, made the hundredth 100 of his career in first-class cricket.

Only four other cricket giants have such a record to their credit—J. B. Hobbs, Surrey professional, who has made 166, the last of them Friday; W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire amateur, pioneer of the modern game, who obtained 126; N. P. Mead, veteran Hampshire professional left-hander, who scored 118, and Thomas Haywood, Surrey professional, who reached three figures on 104 occasions. E. C. Hendron, popular Middlesex professional, this season brought his tally of three-figure innings up to 101.

Hendron, it may be mentioned, scored 64 in the Kent-Middlesex match, wherein the team totals were Kent 381 and 86, and Middlesex 188 and 37.

Before tackling Middlesex, Kent had measured its strength against the South African tourists. The county had very good prospects of winning at one time, but errors in fielding proved expensive and the game was left drawn with scores: South Africa, 491 for seven wickets declared and 237; Kent, 436 and 123 for one wicket.

E. L. Dalton made a century in each of the visitors' innings—157 runs in the first and 116 not out in the second. While putting the latter score together, he was missed no fewer than five times in the field.

Dalton further distinguished himself in the tourists' next game against Sussex at Brighton. Here he made 102 out of 330 and 44 not out out of 290, the visitors winning comfortably by 217 runs. Sussex batting did not shine in this encounter. The first innings produced 239, of which James Langridge hit 62. M. W. Tate 55 and second yielded 164, whereof Thomas Cook scored 41.

Just previously Sussex had been doing its best to check Nottinghamshire's aspirations to the championship and did indeed succeed in heading the leaders on the first innings. Notts batted first for 267. Worcestershire was soundly defeated by Northamptonshire. Two hundred and thirteen runs was the margin of victory. The scores were Northamptonshire 413 and 165, Worcestershire 172 and 193.

That J. B. Hobbs continues to be one of the greatest powers in first-class cricket was shown anew in Surrey's drawn game with Leicestershire. Leicestershire made a large first innings score of 516—E. W. Dawson contributed 140, G. Berry 156, W. Bradshaw 105 not out—and, Surrey making only 243 in response had to "follow on." It was when the second innings was in progress that Hobbs, who had been dismissed without scoring in the first, had gathered 115 in his inimitable fashion out of a total of 186 for two. Lancashire did all they could to safeguard its interest in the championship by defeating Hampshire by three wickets, and Glamorganshire by nine. These two victories gained, everything depended upon what the other contestants for the title did.

The Lancastrians' first game this week with Hampshire devolved into a race against the clock, for, after Hampshire batted first for a meager total of 69, and Lancashire replied with 99, the visitors scored 168, leaving Lancashire in need of 139 in the second knock to win. Seven wickets went down before the task was safely accomplished, and only four minutes were left for play when the winning run was hit. Lancashire completely outplayed the Glamorganshire team, which scored 239 and 253. These totals were not bad, but looked small alongside of Lancashire's 447, 46 for one.

In other championship games not touched upon so far, Gloucestershire defeated Warwickshire by 106 runs (scores Gloucestershire 173 and 200, Warwickshire 102 and 165), Leicestershire led Essex on the first innings (Leicestershire 265 and 190 for eight wickets declared, Essex 163 and 191 for five).

Derbyshire led Glamorganshire on the first innings (Derbyshire 359, Glamorganshire 179 and 106 for four). Somerset defeated Warwickshire by 379 runs, Somersetshire 334 and 298 for eight wickets declared, Warwickshire 129 and 116. Gloucestershire defeated Hampshire by 14 runs (Gloucestershire 212 and 117, Hampshire 167 and 148).

Thousands Turn Out to See Fishermen in Sailing Battle

Four Schooners—the Elsie, Thomas S. Gorton, Arthur D. Story and Progress—Vie for Honors of the North Atlantic in Full View of Spectators

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The sporting fans of this ancient seaport turned out today as four Gloucester fishing schooners, the pick and pride of the fleet, waited the blue flag and the starting gun which would send them over the line to battle for the sailing championship of the north Atlantic.

Coast guard and navy craft, excursion boats and private yachts were jammed with spectators. Almost everything that would float was pressed into service to carry a portion of the thousands anxious to follow the racing schooners.

Thousands of others, not so fortunate, had to be content to watch the spectacle from the shores of Eastern Point and Magnolia through everything from opera glasses to telescopes.

The Elsie, skippered by Capt. Norman Ross, and the Arthur D. Story, with the veteran Ben Pine in command, went to the starting line with the advantage of practice spins. Both took their craft around the triangular 37½-nautical-mile course Friday and put their crews through their paces.

The work of preparing the Progress, Capt. Manuel Domingos, and the Thomas S. Gorton, Capt. Wallace Parsons, was continued until almost the starting time and the crews of these vessels were without the advantage of trial runs.

The sportsmanship of the crews of all the contesting schooners was shown in the case of the Thomas S. Gorton, whose mainsail at the last moment failed to satisfy her skipper. Members of the crews of the other craft pitched in and aided in the tasks of fitting her out with a new one. Every sailmaker in the port was called in to aid in the work, which required 48 hours of day and night cutting and stitching.

The Progress wants light air, while the Gorton hopes for a 30-mile breeze.

Moderate northwest winds, becoming variable, were predicted, and, if they hold, ought to insure a clear sky, absence of fog and a good sailing breeze.

Final instructions were given the racing skippers at a meeting of the race committee in the master mariners' rooms Friday night.

The following official observers, all veteran fishing skippers, who will sail on the four contenders were also named. They were: Capt. Stephen Black on the Arthur D. Story; Capt. James Daniel on the Elsie; Capt. Lawrence McKenzie on the Thomas S. Gorton, and Capt. John McKinnon on the Progress.

Fonseca Threatens Leadership of Foxx

CHICAGO (AP)—The lead of J. J. Foxx established during more prosperous times, over American League batsmen, has kept him at the peak for another week, but only by a three-point margin over L. A. Fonseca of Cleveland. Figures including Wednesday's games gave the Philadelphia first baseman an average of .374, a decline of eight points for the week, with Fonseca a definite threat at .371.

Fonseca's average represented a rise of two points, marking him as the only member of the leading 10 to show a profit for the week. Earl B. Combs of New York sustained the biggest loss, seven points, and G. H. Ruth, although he batted out three home runs to retain his lead in that department, dropped six points.

Other Leaders

Following Foxx and Fonseca were: A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia, .364; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .362; E. B. Combs, New York, .355; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .354; R. R. Fothergill, Detroit, .353; G. H. Ruth, New York, .348; H. E. Heilmann, Detroit, .347; K. R. Williams, Boston, .343.

The Yankees fell into a tie with the Tigers for the team batting leadership, dropping four points while Detroit was losing two. They had marks of .300 even, and the Athletics, also dropping four points, remained in third place with .298. The Athletics continued to set the pace in scoring with a season total of 767 runs, and had held opponents to 507, for another leading mark.

Grove Still in Front

R. M. Grove put in another bad week, Connie Mack's best losing one decision. His hold on the leadership of regular boxmen was unbroken, however, with a record of 18 victories and four defeats. George W. Earnshaw, another Athletic, lost a decision, but still had the biggest collection, 19, compared to seven defeats. Grove had attained 148 strikeouts, to remain far in the lead.

The team fielding leadership remained in Philadelphia, the Athletics improving one point to .977, while St. Louis picked up a point to remain in second place with .975. Cleveland, the leader in double plays all season, dropped back into second place behind Washington and Boston, which tied at 134.

Others leaders: Runs batted in—A. Simmons, Philadelphia, 176; runs—H. Simmons, Philadelphia, 122; hits—C. L. Gehringer, Detroit, 109; home runs—Ruth, New York, 36; triples—Gehringer, Detroit, and E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, 13; doubles—H. E. Manush, St. Louis, 39; stolen bases—Gehringer, Detroit, 21; team home runs—New York, 116; triple plays—New York, Detroit, one each.

WILES CONTINUES TO LEAD IN SHOOT

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Continuing to lead the 35 junior rifle corps members in Class B, Bradford Wiles, 14, of Chicago, won the prone-sitting-kneeling-standing event, 10 shots over each of the four stages. His score was 353 out of a possible 400 points. Richard Gould, 14, Elyria, O., had 350; Richard Heller, 14, Altoona, Pa., 340, and Mildred Harker, 14, Baltimore, 323. Wiles won this event last year with 341.

W. Arthur Ferguson, 17, of Macon, Ga., won in Class A with a score of 374. Following him were Emmett Casson, 16, Macon, Ga., 371; Milton Millar, 16, Columbus, O., and Lewis Gould, 17, South Braintree, Mass., with 367. Capt. Walter G. Layman, U. S. Infantry, finished his small arms firing school with a record registry of 1354 rifleman.

EARNSHAW IS LOSER AGAIN

Athletics' Great Trio Has Figured in Only One Victory in Last Two Weeks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	49	.637
New York	71	51	.582
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	63	58	.516
Detroit	57	66	.463
Washington	56	66	.459
Chicago	50	73	.407
Boston	44	81	.352

RESULTS AUG. 30

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.

Once again a member of the great pitching trio of the Philadelphia Athletics, Earnshaw, failed in an attempt to put Connie Mack's team in the winning column, and the Boston Red Sox scored a victory, 4 to 2. The Athletics are not easy for the Red Sox, and haven't been all season, so Russell's superb box work against them was a noteworthy event for William F. Carrigan's club. It was only the third victory attained over Philadelphia this season by Boston in 16 games.

Back in April, Earnshaw made another unsuccessful attempt to stop the Red Sox, but lost, 4 to 1. Again in May, Walberg tried his hand, but was forced out of the box and lost, 5 to 4, the defeat going to Shores. In two other starts against Boston, Earnshaw has been victorious. But, with Russell going along in fine fashion and Earnshaw in his worst slump of the season, Boston found the going much easier than usual, although not easy enough to feel safe until the last man was out.

It was the third straight defeat for Earnshaw in his attempts to win his twentieth game. Incidentally, it was the ninth defeat for the Athletics in their last 13 games, Walberg is the only member of Philadelphia's pitching trio of stars, which includes Grove and Earnshaw also, who has won a game for the league leaders in the last two weeks, Rommel, Quinn and Shores turning in the other three victories for that period.

Todt, with three singles and a base on balls in four times up, and Barrett, with two doubles, figured the strongest in the offensive of the winners. Russell got better as the game progressed and retired the league leaders in order in the last two innings. The Athletics' lead in the league was reduced to 13 games. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Earnshaw, Rommel and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Time—1h. 54m.

RUDDY ENTERED IN ILLINOIS MARATHON

To Compete Against Schwartz in I. A. C. Test for Swimmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Raymond Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club is to compete against A. H. Schwartz of Northwestern University, and more than 50 other swimming stars from the middle West in the twenty-first annual Marathon swim of the Illinois Athletic Club in Lake Michigan here today. The distance is about two miles.

Ruddy, the son of the famous New York Athletic Club swimming coach, Steven Ruddy, is now going at the best speed of his career, it is learned. Schwartz, national college record holder at the quartermile, also is in good shape for the contest and is regarded here as a likely successor for the crown, which has been held by John Weissmuller, Norman Ross, Perry M. McGillivrey and other famous swimmers.

More valuable prizes than were ever offered before are provided. The winner is to have his name engraved with that of many other famous swimmers on the $1000 William Hale Thompson perpetual trophy, and he will be awarded an individual cup. Second prize is to be a cup, third and fourth solid gold medals, fifth to tenth silver medals, and tenth to twentieth bronze medals. Each contestant is required to furnish a rowboat and a competent boatman to pilot him. It is stated by Coach William Bachrach of the I. A. C. For the first time since the event was begun the Tri-color team is to be without a representative in the race.

Swedish Yacht to Race at Greenwich

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Greenwich, Conn.

A SERIES of five international boat races have been arranged to be staged here next month between the Royal Swedish Yacht Club of Sweden and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The races will be with 22 square meter boats and the winner of the first three races will be awarded a trophy. The dates were announced as Sept. 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

LOTT ONLY U. S. PLAYER IN FINAL

English Stars Dominate Mixed Doubles—New York Veterans Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Two of the five finals and all semifinal matches have been completed in the lengthy program at the Longwood Cricket Club this week. The invitation doubles final for women—not a national title affair—was won Friday by Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Mrs. B. C. Covell of England, and the United States veterans' doubles title for 1929 was captured by Dr. William H. Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York pair.

The semifinal play of the national mixed doubles play Friday brought about an almost all-English final, for George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, who partners with Miss Betty Nuthall of Richmond, England, is the only United States player who qualified. The other team is comprised of Mrs. Covell and Henry W. Austin, both of England.

When Dr. Rosenbaum and Baggs won the veterans' title Friday, they saw the completion of a desire nearly accomplished last year when the same team played through one set of the final, and then had to default to Harry C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright. This year the tables were turned, and the winners of last year were unable to compete because of a mishap to Johnson. Incidentally, this same team has regained the title it won in 1927. They defeated B. S. Blake and Dr. Channing Frothingham, Boston team, by scores of 6—3, 6—4.

English Team Wins

The women's invitation final played Friday afternoon, after the earlier rounds had been held in the mornings, was a thriller, with Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron defeating Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., in a three-set match, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7. The Brookline pair were at match point at the fourteenth game of the third set only to lose out, and the English team broke through Miss Palfrey's service after deuce had been called twice. The English team, next in rating to Mrs. M. H. Watson and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, English champions, really won by their steadiness throughout.

J. D. E. Jones and son, Arnold W. Jones of Providence, defending champions in the father and son national championship, qualified for the final round by defeating C. K. Shaw senior and junior, also of Providence, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1. The challengers for the title are H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., who qualified by defeating S. P. Hayes and S. P. Hayes Jr. in a three-set battle, 6—3, 6—4.

Whereas Lott advanced to the mixed doubles final Friday and the men's doubles final Thursday, his adversary, William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, passed completely out of play Friday, when, with Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, he was eliminated in the third round of the mixed doubles by Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, England, and Norman G Farquharson, South Africa, by scores of 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Palfrey Out

Miss Sarah Palfrey not only lost out in the invitation women's doubles final Friday, but in the mixed doubles as well when, with Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, she lost to Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and Lott, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

In the mixed doubles semifinal Mrs. Covell and Austin defeated Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Farquharson, 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Nuthall and Lott defeated Mrs M. H. Watson and John S. Olliff, England, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1. Lott, incidentally, was the only U. S. player in the mixed doubles semifinal. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' TENNIS DOUBLES—Final

Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William H. Rosenbaum, New York, defeated B. S. Blake and Channing Frothingham, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

UNITED STATES FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—Semifinal

J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated C. K. Shaw and C. K. Shaw Jr., Providence, 6—1, 6—1.

H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, defeated S. P. Hayes and S. P. Hayes Jr., South Hadley, Mass., 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES Third Round

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, and Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, and William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—0, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. B. C. Covell and Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, and Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Mrs. M. H. Watson and John S. Olliff, England, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

INVITATION WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

MRS. LIFUR AND MRS. HILL MEET

Women's Western Golf Play in the Final Round at Mayfair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—In the 36-hole final round for the twenty-seventh annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Mayfield Country Club here Saturday, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Meadowlake C. C., Kansas City, former champion, was matched with Mrs. Gregg Lifur of the Riviera C. C., Los Angeles. The Missouri lady defeated Miss Peggy Wattles of Wanakah C. C., Buffalo, N. Y., 3 and 2, and Mrs. Lifur defeated Miss Kathleen Wright of Flint Ridge C. C., Pasadena, Calif., 1 up, in the semifinals.

Until her putter began working normally, Mrs. Hill had a difficult task with Miss Wattles, who has never before played in the western tourney. After the trans-Mississippi champion lost the first and won the second, they played five holes all even, both playing fairly safe, though Mrs. Hill got into some slight difficulties, and both being two under par.

Ball Falls in Creek

The tide turned definitely in Mrs. Hill's favor when their second shots on the seventh hole hit short of the green. Mrs. Hill's ball, however, bounced over the creek to the green, while Miss Wattles hopped into the creek, out and in again. She tried to play out of the water, and got the ball out on the second attempt, coming up all wet from the shower kicked up by her club. Mrs. Hill was down in two putts and Miss Wattles used two, making the score 4 and 6 in favor of the Missouri lady. This par count put Mrs. Hill 1 up and she held it by halving the next two holes, turning the nine 1 up.

Four consecutive birdies, 4—5, 3—3, put Mrs. Hill 4 up as they started home, as Miss Wattles was able to match this superb play only on the twelfth, where each went down in 3 with single putts. Mrs. Hill sank a 20-foot putt on the tenth, after topping her drive and getting on with her third. On the eleventh, Mrs. Hill laid a 20-foot putt one foot short. In the twelfth she sank a seven-footer for a half, and at the thirteenth she dropped a seven foot for a 3-5 win.

Miss Wattles won the fourteenth with a birdie 4, when a brilliant 60-foot putt stopped only three feet short and Mrs. Hill took three putts. It looked like the Buffalo girl was staging a great rally when she took the fifteenth in par 5 and Mrs. Hill missed her second putt, an easy two-footer.

On the sixteenth, where the match ended, Mrs. Hill landed on with a beautiful brassie second shot, and Miss Wattles was a bit short. The latter approached five feet past the cup, and Mrs. Hill laid a 20-footer 10 inches from the cup. Miss Wattles missed her put and conceded the match, the score for the hole being 4 and 5 for Mrs. Hill.

Double Misfortune on 18th

Double misfortune on the eighteenth fairway cost Miss Wright the match with Mrs. Lifur. The Pasadena girl led all the way to the seventeenth, where both were in the traps. Mrs. Lifur's out hit the back of the cup and kicked only inches away. Miss Wright came out short and took three putts for a 5, while her rival had a 3. On the eighteenth Miss Wright drove to a trap on the left and failed to get out on her second. She used five to get on, and Mrs. Lifur was safe all the way in 3. Two putts each gave Mrs. Lifur the hole, 5 to 7, and the match. Miss Wright had turned the first nine 2 up in 39 to 41, was 3 up on the eleventh, and still 2 up on the twelfth. Mrs. Lifur won the thirteenth with a birdie 3 and the next three holes were halved before Mrs. Lifur squared the match for the first time on the seventeenth.

The Mrs. Lifur and Miss Wright match was almost a duplicate of the California championship final this spring, when Mrs. Lifur defeated Miss Wright on the eighteenth after being 2 down at the turn. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Kathleen Wright, Pasadena, 1 up.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, 2 and 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	91	52	.628
Toronto	80	63	.559
Buffalo	74	69	.517
Baltimore	71	69	.507
Montreal	70	71	.496
Reading	68	70	.493
Newark	66	73	.475
Jersey City	43	96	.309

RESULTS AUG. 30

Toronto 4, Newark 2.
Rochester 10, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 15, Baltimore 0.
Reading 4, Montreal 4 (15 innings).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham

NEW RAILROAD TO PENETRATE LAST FRONTIER

Contracts Let for 78 Miles of Track Opening New Region in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALPINE, Tex.—A contract has been let for the construction of approximately 78 miles of railway in Presidio County, Texas, which trackage will close one of the two remaining gaps in the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway from Kansas City to a seaport terminal on the west coast of Mexico.

The 78-mile extension will be of 90-pound steel rails on creosoted ties, it is reported, and the construction will be through much rugged mountain country, in a region heretofore untouched by a railway and thinly inhabited. The territory has been referred to as "America's last frontier." There is no town and hardly a ranch house in the 78 miles.

The contract, according to official statements here, has been let to a Chicago company. It will involve about $1,000,000 in construction costs, it is said. Surveys have been and are under way, and construction materials are being assembled and sub-contracts, such as for grading, are being let.

The Santa Fe railway purchased the Orient a few months ago. The terminal in Texas has been at Alpine for several years. The new extension will carry the trackage to Presidio on the Rio Grande, in the Big Bend of Texas. Steel has been laid on the Mexican side in the last year northward to Ojinaga, which is the Mexican town on the Rio Grande opposite Presidio, Tex.

The Texas extension will not actually connect with the end of the road here, but will be started from the Southern Pacific Railway about 12 miles west of here, at a mountain pass known as Paisano. The new Santa Fe will use the Southern Pacific tracks from here to the point of construction at Paisano, according to the arrangement that has been announced in railway circles.

Paisano Pass is the highest point on the Southern Pacific between New Orleans and the California mountains, having an elevation above sea level of 5074 feet.

Michigan Malt Tax Resisted by Dealer

DETROIT (AP)—Michigan's home brew malt tax law, a subject of contention since its passage by the Legislature last winter, has found its first formidable stumbling block in the refusal of a taxpayer to be taxed.

The law imposes a tax on all malt extract, malt sirup and wort sold for other than commercial baking and medicinal purposes and is admittedly aimed against home brewers. Wort is taxed 25 cents a gallon and malt five cents a pound. Both wets and drys have opposed the tax.

John Stroh, secretary of the Stroh Products Company, formerly the Stroh Brewery, declared his concern had not paid and did not intend to pay the tax.

"We manufacture and sell malt sirup and malt extract for medicinal and commercial baking purposes only," Mr. Stroh said. "If we knew anyone wanted to break the law we would not sell him the malt."

Songs Blend With Hum of Machines as Girls Sew Way to Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARYVILLE, Tenn.—The hum of sewing machines is the accompaniment for songs often heard at a natural science building of Maryville College down in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains, 15 miles south of Knoxville. Even in the months when most boys and girls are away on their summer vacations, the rhapsody is wafted by gentle breezes from the hills out into the stately silence of the shaded campus, 110 years old.

A climb up three flights of creaking steps in the weather-beaten building reveals a strange college scene. Spread out on tables are garments or material in many colors. The hum comes from an adjoining room. In it are rows of sewing machines, each operated by a girl happily at work. This is the College Maid Shop of Maryville College. Forty-three girls have been working there this summer, but after the college opens in September there will be more than 300.

Plan Becoming National

Any Maryville College girl may work in the shop at any time, as much or as little as she pleases, so long as she remembers that her purpose in Maryville is to study—her sewing being only a means to an end. Many girls earn all their expenses at college, while others earn what money they want to spend. They are paid in cash the first of each month. The amount is about one-third the price of the garments they make.

The idea is becoming national in scope, and this spread of the movement is being encouraged by Mrs. Kathryn Romig McMurray, who is in charge of the work.

The shop has more than enough work now for girls who come to Maryville College and work is this year being sent to Berea College in Kentucky, Parsons College in Iowa and the College of the Ozarks. At first the shop made mostly aprons, wash dresses and the usual line which would be expected, but in recent months the girls have begun to make uniforms for mills also.

Supply Exceeded Demand

Mrs. McMurray initiated the movement which is making possible an education for many girls at Maryville College and which is now spreading to other colleges in the United States.

In the spring of 1920, when prices were high and money scarce, one girl after another said she would not have money to come back to college in the fall. With more than 400 students already working in the Boarding Club, in the offices, laboratories, and on the farm and campus, it was indeed true that there was not another job to be found.

"Come back and we will make room for you," Mrs. McMurray told the girls, with her assurance based on faith and determination rather than any definite idea just then of what could be done.

Here was intelligent labor and no market. "We could not let them go, so somehow the market had to be provided," said Mrs. McMurray.

"Many plans were considered, but none seemed to meet our needs until a Chicago company gave us an order for a few dozen house dresses. That was just the thing, for the girls were all expert with the needle, and could use the Home Economics laboratory for a workroom after school hours. So, with 10 girls, 12 machines, and a few bolts of percale, the College Maid Shop was opened, and we thought our problem solved. But we didn't have merely 10 girls on our hands; we had 113.

Friends Answered Call

"With all these needs we never had to ask for help. We only invited our friends to 'come and see.' And when visitors learned that one machine at a cost of $50 provided work for four more girls, they could not keep from buying machines. Immediately one man said he would be responsible for 10 machines; another sent back a check for five. In fact they came so fast we had to stop them until we have larger quarters. Now we have fifty machines, besides a hemstitching machine, a cutting machine, a tailoring machine, and a dozen motors."

The shop is too small for all the girls who want to work and many do embroidering or sewing on garments at their rooms.

A concrete basement is being made at Thaw Hall which will be used soon. Thaw Hall is the building given to the college by Mrs. Mary Thaw of Pittsburgh. Her husband bought for the college most of its campus and both Mr. and Mrs. Thaw helped the work.

Many of the girls whose education is made possible through the College Maid Shop will become missionaries. A large percentage of the boys become ministers. Maryville has a record for sending out ministers and missionaries of which it is proud; those in foreign fields are often called Maryville's Foreign Legion.

TOLEDO BRIDGE CONTRACT

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—The H. P. Converse Company, Boston, was awarded the contract for the main bridge substructure of the new high level bridge over the Maumee River here. The Boston firm's bid was $750,105.

Here Settlers Escaped Indians

Old Indian House, Deerfield, Mass.

Town Where Savages Heard Sermons Has Indian House Recalling Warfare

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Deerfield, Mass., immediately recalls an association of colonists with Indians. The Old Indian House there which sheltered the early settlers from Indian attacks is, therefore, especially interesting.

The original house was built in 1696 by John Sheldon, ensign. It was mortised and tenoned, without a single nail in its entire structure, and without plaster on its interior. The present Indian house, which is built in the same manner, is as faithful a copy as possible of the original. Some of its elaborate room paneling was made from material brought from the old North Station in Boston.

In view of the exceptionally peaceful aims and origin of Deerfield, it seems odd that all the remnants of its important history should have to do with warfare. Here the white-haired Eliot prayed and here he preached to roving savages. Yet, when events stirred the braves to hostility, no town suffered more at the hands of the Indians than Deerfield.

Visitors to the town will also want to see the Frary House and the Memorial Hall. The Frary House was built by Samson, son of John and Prudence Frary, before the streets of the town were laid out. Samson was driven away during King Philip's war, but returned before 1685, it is believed, and built this house.

In 1784 the house was sold, enlarged and used as a tavern. In 1890 Miss C. Alice Baker, sixth in descent from Samson Frary, bought the house and restored it to such a condition that today it is one of the most interesting buildings in the town.

Over the "bar" in the old "tap room," where in 1775 Benedict Arnold sealed a bargain for 15,000 of beef for the Continental Army, temperate refreshments are offered nowadays.

New York Central Buys Diesel Engines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Central has ordered 35 oil-electric switching engines for use on the West Side of New York City, it has just been announced. This is the largest order ever placed in the United States for this type of locomotive. The New York Central was the pioneer in testing the efficiency of Diesel engines for switching work with a locomotive of this design several years ago.

The order represents an investment of $4,000,000 in the oil-electrics and there are stringent time limits on the delivery of the engines, because the railroad must discontinue steam operation north of Seventy-second Street within two years.

Each locomotive will be equipped with a 300-horsepower Ingersoll-Rand Diesel engine. The electrical equipment will come from General Electric Company, and the frames will be built by the American Locomotive Company.

D. A. R. HONORS RESCUE BY CHRISTIAN INDIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The heroic acts of two Christian Indian youths who rescued a white maiden from kidnapers three-quarters of a century ago have been commemorated by the Spink County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the erection of a bowlder memorial here.

John Otherday Ironhawk and Paul Mazakutemani, two Wahpeton Sioux Indians, recaptured 13-year-old Abbie Gardner Sharp, who had been taken from her home at Spirit Lake, Ia., in March, 1857. It was but one of the many services they rendered for their Christian mentors.

15 INDICTED, FINANCIAL MAIL FRAUD CHARGED

NEW YORK (AP)—Three indictments naming 15 defendants and charging use of the mails to defraud were returned Aug. 30 by the federal grand jury acting on information gathered by the United States attorney's office in a campaign against tipsters, bucket shops and other "financial speakeasies."

One of these related to the operations of Hadley & Co., through which air transportation stock was promoted, another to the so-called Wall Street Capital Bank and the New York Bankers Service Company, and the third to Anderson Company. The grand jury also returned a superseding indictment in the case of Kaboe & Co. with which Harry Goldhurst, one-time financial advisor of Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, was connected.

Veterans Favor Poll On 18th Amendment

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States have gone on record favoring a national referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment.

The resolution evaded putting the organization on record for the "wets or the drys" and suggested that in view of strongly opposed claims the exact sentiment of the people be recorded. Action was taken after a resolution urging the out and out repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was ordered tabled.

Eugene P. Carver Jr., of Boston, retiring commander-in-chief, left his post as presiding officer to move the tabling of the proposed repeal resolution submitted by the New York department of the organization and also urged that the group take no action on the subject.

The veterans also went on record favoring enfranchisement of residents of the District of Columbia who now are unable to vote under a constitutional provision.

Election of Hezekiah N. Duff, Lansing, Mich., as the new commander-in-chief by unanimous vote and selection of Baltimore as the 1930 convention city were other high spots in the final business session.

Mr. Carver, the retiring commander, and Herbert J. Snodgrass, Kansas City, were elected as members of the board of trustees of the organization's national home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LAST REVOLT COST MEXICO $11,400,000

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican revolt headed by Gen. J. Gonzalo Escobar last spring cost the Federal Government approximately $11,400,000. Figures just published by the Treasury Department contain this estimate.

At the same time the department announced its expectation that the cost would be entirely made up by the end of this year. The beginning of 1930, therefore, will see the debts caused by the rebellion wiped off the government books.

IDAHO FARMERS PLAN FOR USE OF FEDERAL AID

State Chamber of Commerce to Help Communities Effect Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho, through its State Chamber of Commerce, is preparing to make use of the aid offered in the new federal farm relief bill.

R. E. Shepherd, of Jerome, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from Washington where he had been called by President Hoover for a conference concerning farm relief work, pointed out to the chamber that it will be necessary for some organization to make a study of conditions and determine how the new law can be applied to remedy conditions in Idaho.

In response to this need the chamber has devised a plan which is twofold: First to educate; second to organize. The secretary of the chamber, upon invitation from an organization which will call together a group of representative farmers, visits the community and speaks to the group. He explains the provisions of the new legislation, its requirements, and how the farmers may avail themselves of its aid in marketing their products.

Since the bill provides that the government aid will be given to organizations only and not to individuals, the secretary effects a nucleus organization of three or four farmers. The members of this initial organization familiarize themselves with the requirements of the act, and keep in touch with the developments of the Federal Farm Board. Then when the method of aid is given out in detail, this initial organization of farmers will be prepared to inform and organize its community for cooperation with the Federal Government.

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CHILDREN'S FLOOR, THE FOURTH

Music News of the World — Radio

The Baden-Baden Festival

By PAUL BECHERT

II

Baden-Baden

APART from Hindemith and Weill, the most interesting of the young Baden-Baden musicians was Hanns Eisler. He is Austrian by birth, Viennese by education, and a disciple of Arnold Schönberg. Several years ago, the writer drew attention to the unusual talent of this young musician, and from time to time since, occasion has presented itself to report on new works from his pen. Eisler has lately made his home in Berlin, and we have heard little of him in Vienna. His contribution to the Baden-Baden festival—a cantata for the wireless entitled "Tempo of the Epoch"—provided therefore a welcome occasion to renew acquaintance with him and, perhaps to revise former opinions.

Let it be stated emphatically that, while Eisler's talent is as strong as ever, it was in many ways a new musician who presented himself: more mature, deeper, more balanced than before. A rather intense, cramped element in Eisler's work and outlook—qualities born of personal experiences and hardships and of a somewhat "subjective" attitude toward music as a medium of expression—had previously seemed to handicap Eisler in giving of his best and greatest. This period of storm and strife seems now to have been outlived by the young artist; tempest has given way to calm, and grim satire to a quiet, mature contemplation of life and art. His "Tempo of the Epoch," so far from glorifying this slogan of pseudo-Americanism in present-day Germany, sings the cause of the "Little Man," with deep human insight and loving understanding. It is "light" music, yet with a heart and purpose back of it; "modern" not in the external sense but in thought and musical language.

Holds Interest

Notable in Eisler's piece was that it arrested attention from beginning to end despite its quiet contemplative character and despite the absence of exciting action and stirring visual associations which had made the "Lindbergh" Cantata so gripping. Of the non-dramatic and non-humorous radio compositions heard at Baden-Baden, Eisler's alone held interest from beginning to end.

A much easier and more grateful job was that of Walter Goehr, who for his cantata "Pep" had chosen fragments from an "American Song Book" by Lion Feuchtwanger, who modestly (and perhaps rightly) hid himself behind the pseudonym of J. L. Wetcheek. Distorted as this English translation of the author's name are the poems contained in the book, which is often enough witty but rarely pleasant or tasteful in its depiction of what the German author considers the characteristics of American outlook. Goehr has written a suite of dance pieces comprising in turn tango, blues, waltz, fox trot and tango blues. Fundamentally Goehr relies on Kurt Weill's jazz idiom (with occasional lapses into Richard Straussian motives), and his jazz is hardly less cleverly scored than Weill's, though far less original and valuable in subject matter. The closing chorus is by far the best portion of the cantata, especially where it utilizes American song hits such as the well-worn "Banana" melody. Here, also, Goehr achieves most of the "pep" which his title implies.

Far From Esoteric

On the whole, the reader must have conceived the impression that the musicians of the Baden-Baden circle are, with few exceptions, far from esoteric. Nor are they highbrows who look askance at the layman hearer. Goethe's biographer relates a characteristic story of that genius. When, during Goethe's directorship of the Weimar Court Theater, the public cried out against a new drama of a literary worth far beyond the understanding of the audience, Goethe, seated in his state box, rose solemnly and with a portentous gesture bade them be still, uttering, with lofty majesty, the one word "Silence!" Such Olympian haughtiness is foreign to the young musicians of the latest generation in Germany. So far from disdaining public favor and verdict, a democratic trend bids them leave their small Olympus and seek the Man in the Street.

HANNS EISLER

Indeed, an entire evening of the Baden-Baden Festival was devoted to "Music for Amateurs"—pieces calculated to please the laymen and intended for performance by nonprofessional orchestras, school bands and laymen's chamber societies. Jörgen Bentzon (Denmark), Walter Leigh (England), Alois Pachernegg (Austria) and three Germans: Paul Gross, Wahner Régeny and Friedrich Wilhelm Lothar, were the authors. Bentzon's Variations on a Danish folk song struck me as the best and most spontaneous of all, original and amusing music which combines work with pleasure to suit the taste and necessities of the amateur music lover. Paul Gross's Cantata was perhaps the most serious of these amateur pieces, and Walter Leigh's Three Pieces, though not without reminiscences of Hindemith's style, showed talent. For the rest, I preferred to listen to the tempting Italian operatic airs which the brave Municipal Band of Baden-Baden performed in the cool and beautiful park near by. If I missed some good festival music, Puccini made up for my omission.

From writing "music for amateurs" there is but one step to the experiment of allowing the lay audience to take part in the performance. Bert Brecht and Paul Hindemith, two men with the courage of their convictions, made that step. Brecht, the literary leader of the Baden circle, had given a suggestion of such ideas during the public performance of "Lindbergh's Flight." On the last night of the festival the public participation was carried to the last and merciless consequence, with a determination which was beyond even the capacity of Baden-Baden habitués hardened by many annual festival experiments. An uproar was the outcome: hisses first, whistles later, and shouts and tramping in the end. There were moments when the noise in the audience made the performance itself completely inaudible.

Paul Hindemith's "Lehrstück" unloosed the tempest. The title is barely translatable; "Instructive Piece" hardly suggests the ambiguity of the German term, which here implies "musical instruction" as well as a lesson in morality and worldly wisdom. This "Lehrstück" is a cantata, a drama, a circus, a cinema and a morality play all in one. All of that is in it, and none of it completely. In its intentions it comes nearest to being a morality play—something similar to the German version of "Everyman" which Hugo von Hofmannsthal and Max Reinhardt concocted for the annual Salzburg Festival. Bert Brecht is more forceful, more direct than Hofmannsthal; and more sincere, though in a cruder manner.

Scene Unique

The scene for this "Lehrstück" is unique. A central platform shelters the small chorus, two soloists—a speaker and the orchestra, the brass section of which is placed—invisible—at the left end of the balcony. Also on the central platform, seated apart, is the tenor soloist—representing an aviator, though he, like all the other performers, is dressed in simple street attire; beside him we observe a wooden imitation of an airplane—the sole suggestion of a stage setting in the accepted sense. The entire right-hand wall of the hall is taken up by a cinema screen. Amid the performers sit Bert Brecht and Paul Hindemith, the authors. Above them all we see a second screen, and projectors announce on it the titles of the scenes.

But—and this is the novel part of the performance—from time to time there appear words and notes. Then Hindemith rises, and beckons the audience to join the music by heartily singing the notes thus projected, to words that are a vital part of the play. They bid the performers perform certain actions—much like the counter-chorus in Bach's Passions. A church service? Or a Salvation Army meeting? Variety? Clowns appear at one juncture of the play and perform crude antics not free from political and social allusions, while the brass section of Hindemith's orchestra indulges in a brutal, circus-like music. And at the end, the audience is asked to sing the closing chorus, emphasizing the morality of it all.

The meaning of it all is clear enough: it is the old mystery play transplanted into the modern atmosphere of "collectivism." The idea is fascinating—its realization was inadequate owing to lack of a suitable hall. To carry the idea to the logical end, moreover, the audience should be allowed to take parts spontaneously, not to given words and music: a return to the primeval form of the improvized theater. "Lehrstück" was stimulating as a unique experiment, even though its realization came near the narrow line which separates the lofty from the ludicrous.

César Franck's First Teacher

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

DESPITE the number of books and essays devoted to César Franck, the problem of the influences which have contributed to his artistic formation has not yet been fully dealt with. It is known, of course, that the main influences he underwent were those of Bach and Beethoven, whose music he studied carefully and ceaselessly. Vincent d'Indy also mentions the names of Méhul, Gluck and Alkan; and it is obvious that Liszt's music exercised a considerable effect on him.

But what remains to be investigated is the question whether any teacher actually helped him to find and orientate himself. And in this respect, a fine essay by Manriu Emmanuel (in the Paris Correspondant, May 10, 1929) on Anton Reicha, who gave Franck his first lessons in counterpoint and composition, has come to fill the gaps.

Franck is the first great composer of "pure" instrumental music to have risen from the ranks of students at the Paris Conservatoire. At the time, instrumental music and in particular the symphony was held in utter contempt at that establishment—a tradition which, despite the rapid progress of instrumental music in France during the nineteenth century, was to be upheld long after the days of César Franck's youth (the French critic and composer Gaston Carraud has recorded that in the late eighties, when the question of reforming the Conservatoire cropped up, its director, Ambroise Thomas, declared that "no musician would condescend to teach the symphony").

It was, therefore, fortunate that at the time (1835) when Franck, in his thirteenth year, came to Paris to study music, Anton Reicha should have been professor of counterpoint and fugue at the Paris Conservatoire, and that Franck should have become a private pupil of his. Vincent d'Indy, in his biography of Franck, mentions the fact without comment of any kind. Many current lists of Reicha's principal pupils (e. g., that in Chouquet's article in Grove's Dictionary) do not even include Franck's name. But M. Emmanuel avers, and shows convincingly, that Reicha's teaching must have played a great part in Franck's formation. Reicha was unpopular in official circles owing to his uncompromising attitude toward music, and especially to his policy of basing his teaching on the tradition of the German classics. M. Emmanuel reminds us of the abuse poured upon his methods by Berlioz, Gounod and Ernest Reyer; he calls attention to the fact that Franck is indeed the only one upon whom Reicha's teaching exercised a deep and beneficial influence.

Reicha was not an imaginative composer, but simply a keen, clear-sighted and well-read musician. Before settling in Paris, he had been acquainted with Beethoven (whose music, however, he seems to have left aside), and had studied under Haydn, Albrechtsberger and Salieri. He was a keen student of Bach, and did his utmost to make this master's music known to French musicians. He was an admirable teacher. M. Emmanuel makes the interesting remark that "the examples he gives in his 'Treatise of Composition' contain instances of bold, effective writing, the like of which is not to be found in his actual composition." So attractive did his tuition prove to genuine musicians, that artists already mature and famous, such as the violinists Baillot and Rode, and the conductor Habeneck, joined the ranks of his pupils.

Reicha passed on in 1836, so that Franck studied under him less than two years. But there was time enough for his broad outlook and strict discipline to be transmitted to his gifted pupil. And when (in 1837) Franck matriculated at the Conservatoire, he studied counterpoint under Leborne, the successor and a pupil of Reicha, who wisely based his teaching on Reicha's theoretical books. The organ class was intrusted to Benoist, who likewise made use of the same books. Thus did the influence of Reicha's methods continue to work upon Franck throughout his student years.

There is perhaps no need to wonder—as M. Emmanuel does—whether Franck, had he not worked under Reicha, might have developed quite otherwise than he did. Certainly Franck's achievements are due, first and foremost, to the fact that he was César Franck. There are plenty of great composers who found themselves and matured without the help of any definite influence. But there can be no doubt that Franck's initiation to German art played a capital part in his evolution, and that he likewise owed to Reicha's teaching something of the wonderful sense of structure which he displayed even in his student exercises and extemporizations.

In M. Emmanuel's own words: "For a long time, he semed to have forgotten the technique learned under Reicha. His output from 1841 to 1875 shows him irresolute, wavering under many passing influences: but when he finally found himself, it was the harvest prepared by Reicha that he gathered."

Spanish Folk-Music

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

RECENTLY I called attention to the special importance of Spanish folk music, which offers an incomparably wide and rich field to investigators. It owes its richness to the variety of climates and aspects of the Spanish peninsula, and to the many invasions by European, Asiatic and African races, importing elements of foreign cultures, traditions and customs.

It is chiefly mechanical instruments—and most of all the wireless—that lead people to forget their traditional songs in favor of new ones, either foreign or native, but of slight artistic value.

Fortunately, the importance of collecting and preserving native music is being realized with ever increasing force. And the notion is being put into practice. Although it is the Spanish custom to look forward to state action in such matters, the labor is being accomplished, not by official organizations, but by a few independent societies, by private associations, special foundations, and not infrequently by individual initiative.

It is but recently that these workers have begun to co-ordinate their efforts. It is to be hoped that cooperation will become more general, to the great benefit of the artistic and patriotic work that remains to be done.

Last year the "Junta par ampliación de estudios" (an official organization, depending upon the Ministry for Education and the Fine Arts), started contributing to this work. Realizing that the cultural reconstitution of Spain can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all local centers, and aware of the present needs of all these centers, it has offered its help to local organizations devoted to investigating problems connected with both the ideals and the material wealth of various regions. This help was accepted by Galicia, with the result that a mission was organized by Don Eduardo Martinez Torner (of the "Centro de Estudios Historicos") with the assistance of Don Jesús Bal, in order to collect folk music and poems. The harvest proved extraordinarily rich: although only one of the four provinces constituting Galicia was explored—that of Lugo—thousands of poems and hundreds of tunes were collected.

The two experts gave a lecture on their achievements and on the conclusions to be derived from their finds. This lecture took place at the "Residencia de Estudiantes" in Madrid, and gave interesting information on the music and the instruments of the region. It was profusely illustrated with examples sung with piano accompaniments.

Another region in which great attention is devoted to musical lore is Catalonia. There the "Obra del Cancionero Popular de Catalufia" has for many years been sending missions not only throughout Catalonia, but into regions that have with Catalonia distinct æsthetic and linguistic affinities; for instance, the island of Mallorca. It is working hard and it is achieving most praiseworthy results.

Last autumn appeared the first volume of "Materials" issued by this organization. More recently a second volume has appeared, equally splendidly produced, and likewise enriched with several monographs on folklore and closely connected subjects. It contains accounts of the various journeys, and a wealth of hitherto unknown tunes. Among the monographs special mention is due to that by J. Punti y Collell on Mariano Aguiló y Fuster (the initiator of the movement for Catalonian musical lore, the editor of a valuable book of folk songs published in 1893, and the compiler of countless materials now handed over by his son to the society); that by Francisco Pujol on "Chromaticism, modality and tonality in Catalonian folk songs," and that in which Francisco Baldelló studies the Gregorian elements discoverable in these songs.

The society is entirely maintained by private initiative—mainly by the generosity of a Catalonian Maecenas—and is assisted in its work by various other organizations. Besides working on materials collected by previous investigators and sending out missions, it acquires valuable additions by instituting competitions.

Another example of enterprise due to private initiative is afforded by "La Musica de la Jota aragonesa," now being published at the expense of the president of the Hispanic Society of America, New York. Its author is a patient investigator of Spanish, and especially of Andalusian, folk music, its history and ramifications, who had already written a study on the music of the Cantigas and another on "Mediæval Andalusian Music in the Songs of the Trouvères, Troubadours and Minnesänger."

A New Boris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

LYRIC artists are subjected in their careers to a rather disconcerting "rule of the game." To succeed and gain the necessary authority in the eyes of the public and of the directors, there is need of that notoriety given by a "good notice." Now this honor, which is equal to the winning of stripes, is managed in a very awkward way. As the press is invited to rehearsals of new works only, an artist who sings a part of 10 bars in a first performance sees his name quoted in the order of the day. But if the next day he achieves an effort a hundred times more deserving, in the repertory, the critics and the great public will never know it. This is a real injustice which ought to be repaired whenever possible.

Thus the press was invited to judge a young artist of the Opéra, M. Pernet, when he was included in the cast of "Persée" and of "Salamine," but it is under circumstances of excessive reserve that he has just undertaken the heavy responsibility of the part of Boris.

It is just to stress such an effort and to report an exploit of this importance. M. Pernet here attacked a part which the overwhelming personality of Chaliapin has marked with an indelible imprint. It is really impossible to replace, in a function that seems to have been expressly reserved for him by a special dispensation, the tremendous Russian giant who gave to the Tsar a vocal and dramatic pathos that it would be vain to attempt to equal. One must praise M. Pernet for not trying for a moment to "make one forget" the great Chaliapin, as certain of his predecessors have attempted to do. He had at heart to interpret the part with his own individual means, which moreover are extremely interesting. Breaking away from the tradition of gesticulating, voiceless Borises, he sang the part intelligently and musically, which is not a slender merit. Above all he had the sense to give his performance the color that the text requires.

Do not imagine, however, that the stage part of this rôle was neglected M. Pernet is an artist who knows how to compose, dress and make up a character. His Boris is magisterially carved. The hallucination scene was conducted in a quite remarkable way.

M. Pernet leaves the tradition of Chaliapin who, during the last scene, could not resist the pleasure of making heard a few of his lions' roars which have such poignant effect. On this point, study of the records that have preserved this interpretation for us—and more especially that of the first version—shows that M. Pernet remained nearer the logic of the past. It is only in the theater indeed that heroes in such circumstances suddenly discover a truant voice and achieve their most dazzling vocal feats.

M. Pernet gave us in the last act a Boris, whose voice gradually diminished. Is not this conception perfectly defendable? We are happy to have been able to be present at this summer performance that has enabled us to show our appreciation of an extremely interesting artist who looks as if he should be a valuable acquisition for the Opéra and who can render the greatest services to lyrical art.

Bruno Walter at Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

THE last week but one of Hollywood Bowl concerts was one of unalloyed enjoyment. Bruno Walter, already acclaimed for his former successes there, was greeted by a big audience that gathered Aug. 20 to do him honor; an audience that sat enthralled by his ease with the baton and the results accruing therefrom—his deliberate and unhurried tempi, never dragged or sluggish but uplifted by a sort of inward peace that appears to be the keynote of his musical character.

No matter what the nature of the music, Mr. Walter moves with its current, poised, at ease, neither forcing it nor reining it in, rather releasing it to run its course, whatever that may be, unhampered and unselfconscious.

Released also was the orchestra. After a month of little more than note reading, with only now and then a performance above mediocrity and too many of them a scrambling for mere notes, Walter's spell fell over the musicians like a balm and revivified them.

For the first time this season the string section revealed its old-time beauties of tone and emotional responsiveness. In fact, the entire orchestra took on luster and flexibility.

The entire week's programs of the sort that breeds love of fine musical literature, were models of arrangement and familiar enough to the players, so that rehearsals might produce finished performances. Take, for instance, the first one: The "Freischütz" Overture, the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony and three Berlioz items—the "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, "Will o' the Wisps" minuet and the Rakóczy March from the "Damnation of Faust," each replete with individuality, its musical promise fulfilled.

Then on another occasion, the Brahms Fourth Symphony, with its unforgettable Andante movement. It was that night, in the light of a full harvest moon, that we truly heard the Mendelssohn "Midsummer Night's Dream"—magic music that entranced full 20,000 of us into breathless silence as the fairies indulged in whispered laughter and Bottom gently snored. Later in the evening we came to revalue Liszt's "Les Préludes." It was a night of nights.

A change of mood came with the next program, a pleasingly haphazard affair that instead of falling apart, fell together and made an agreeable pot-pourri. There were two familiar overtures, a couple of soprano arias, the Entr' Acte and Ballet Music from Schubert's "Rosamunde" and Bloch's Concerto Grosso for strings and piano, with the conductor at the piano. The latter, modern enough to suit anybody, was splendidly prepared, and so weighed and balanced that we at once perceived its quality. Walter, as usual the great musician in his dual rôle, made this the chef d'oeuvre of the concert, although by its contrast it did not detract from Mary Fabian's pleasing but somewhat faulty singing of "Pace, Mio Dio," by Verdi, and "Farewell Ye Forests," by Tchaikovsky. Miss Fabian should learn that to be a successful artist she must keep better rhythm, for there are few conductors who can follow erratic phrasing so deftly as did Mr. Walter.

The Saturday night concert also numbered an array of titbits, chief of which was the Mozart "Kleine Nachtmusik" for string orchestra, but all of them entirely pleasing. Frits de Bruin, baritone, sang Gerard's Aria, "An Enemy of the People," from "Andrea Chénier," and the Prologue from "I Pagliacci," with good style and clear diction.

The Listener Speaks

ANYONE who tuned in on a WJZ chain station on Friday evening at 8:30 would first have come in contact with the Gillette Blades, with their good male quartet singing and several invigorating orchestral numbers directed by Sam Lanin. The announcer advised all male listeners to turn the sometimes unpleasant duty of shaving into a morning sporting event filled with the gay atmosphere of his program. The thought of effective mowing was carried even into the choice of such songs as "Blue Grass."

After being refreshed and "spruced up" by this entertainment the listener found himself in a restaurant in which Phil Cook and Vic Fleming, as "Big Boy and Shorty," were important individuals. The "Interwoven Pair" went into amusing details of the catering business and the toughness of the fowls which they were serving—in their own characteristic style. At one point they burst into song, appropriately choosing "Dinah" for the purpose. There was also a recitation touching upon the silliness of attempted silhouette reduction, which was full of advice that should commend itself to any restaurant proprietor. This was given to the soft strains of "Glow Worm"—though where the connection lay it was hard to tell.

The orchestra directed by Will C. Perry became very pleasantly melodious in a "Kiss in the Dark" and "When Day Is Done." In a special arrangement of "Limehouse Blues" it was more distinctly rhythmic—in quite a Polynesian style at times.

Appropriately enough, following the time spent in the restaurant, the next offering was the Philco Theater Memories Hour, featuring Jessica Dragonette, Colin O'More and a well-trained ensemble. After several months of presenting recent musical comedy and light opera successes one act at a time, it had been decided to go back as far as "The Geisha" by Henry Greenback, and to be content with a selection of the most famous melodies so as to give an impression of the whole operetta in a single period.

The separate numbers were attractive enough in themselves, but the atmosphere of the complete theater, which has been quite well developed in the foregoing radiocasts, was rather missed.

D. M.

British Airplane Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE wireless apparatus at the International Aero Exhibition covered examples from long-range transmitters for the use of large airdromes to compact little sets for light airplanes.

A new Marconi set designed for sporting aviators, clubmen and flying tourists takes the form of a combined transmitter and receiver. This will enable amateur pilots to get their weather reports and also to find their position when flying in the vicinity of airdromes. This A. D. 22 set has a 75-watt transmitter and a receiver in the same case. Telephony is possible up to 75-100 miles. It can be mounted in any convenient part of the machine and operated by Bowden wire controls. A switch allows of operation on either the international aviation wave-band of 850-950 meters or on the 600 meter ships' wave-band in case of emergency. The total weight, including microphone, telephones, generator and propeller, accumulator, aerial and accessories, is only about 60 pounds.

For larger airplanes there was a new Marconi "general purpose" transmitter of 250 watts power. This, of course, is equally adaptable for seaplanes, flying boats or amphibians, and can be used for telegraphy or telephony.

Other exhibits included ground station transmitters and receivers, wireless direction finders for use in the dark or in fog, and beacon transmitters for providing ships and aircraft with reliable signals for direction-finding purposes.

Among the display of historical apparatus was included the transmitter, receiver and direction finder used by Admiral Mark Kerr in preparing for his Atlantic flight in 1919, and side by side with this was the wireless outfit with which Capt. F. T. Courtney made his attempted crossing in 1928. These two exhibits showed the great advance made within 10 years. It was entirely due to his apparatus that Courtney was able to call distant ships to his aid when forced to descend in the Atlantic.

'What Is a Balalaika?' Asks Radio Audience

The balalaikas used by Peter Biljo and his orchestra in the "Around the Samovar" program, which is radiocast by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, every Sunday evening, have prompted many questions from members of the radio audience.

The balalaika is a common Russian guitar, triangular in form, and with but three strings. These strings are tuned in different keys which permit peculiar and pleasing effects, quite different from those produced by any other instrument. Like the mandolins and guitars, the balalaikas vary in size, some being as large as a man.

And Then a Tube Blew Out

Miss Bertha Brainard, eastern program director of the National Broadcasting Company, remembers this story from the days when she was manager of WJZ, before the formation of the NBC. It seems that one day the studio telephone rang and a hostess answered it. Miss Brainard is positive the following conversation took place:

"This is WJZ," said the hostess.

"What's that?" said the telephone voice.

"This is WJZ," the hostess repeated.

"Sorry, can't get you. Perhaps you'd better spell it."

Wirges—William I, II and III

Three generations of baton-wavers sped a recent Eveready Hour of dance music over the NBC System. All of them were named Wirges, William I, II and III. William II actually conducted, with his father and son as witnesses.

William III is only seven, but has already conducted Hal Kemp's Hotel Manger Orchestra on one of its non-radiocasting nights. Joe Rines, another well-known radio dance director, was in the dining room at the time, and offered the youngster $150 a week as guest conductor of Mr. Rines' own stage band.

The eldest Wirges is a veteran bandmaster, whose stick was used by William II last night in leading the Eveready Hour Orchestra.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 5

Dramatic Sketches

"A Tale of the Hills" (CBS). Hank Simmons's Show Boat presentation of old comedy-drama of Tennessee mountaineers. 10:30 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). Another scene in a small midwest town of 20 years ago. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

William McKenna's Orchestra (Coward—WEAF Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Recording Orchestras (Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Midnight Dance (WEAF Chain). Phil Spitalny's orchestra. 12 midnight.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Nevin's "Day in Venice" is featured. 6 p. m.

Russian Program (Lv. —WJZ Chain transcontinental). Ivan Ivantzoff sings "Song of the Flea" again in all-Russian concert. 10:30 p. m.

Kriens's "Suite in Holland" (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier includes this in his Slumber Music Hour. 11:15 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Max Dolin directs Tchaikovsky's "Enchanted Lake" ballet suite. 7:30 p. m.

Kyleetroneers (United—NBC Pacific). Max Dolin carries on under different sponsorship and with a lighter program. 8:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (NBC Pacific). Max Dolin rounds out the evening. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). Guitar and voices. 7:15 p. m.

"Sunshine Hour" (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). George Gershwin plays part of his "Rhapsody in Blue"; Gene Austin; Cavaliers; Welcome Lewis; Alvin Simmons; Phillips Carlin. The first of a new series. 8 p. m.

Serenaders (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Song and dance affair. 8 p. m.

"Jack Frost Melody Moments" (WEAF Chain). New orchestral program directed by Eugene Ormandy with solos by Oliver Smith, tenor. 9:30 p. m.

Musical comedy numbers (Atwater Kent —WJZ Chain). 10 p. m.

Joe Green's Novelty Orchestra (Temple —CBS). Specializing on talking picture songs. 10 p. m.

National Recital Hall Program (WEAF Chain transcontinental). The new title of the Concert Bureau Hour—Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers. 11 p. m.

Pacific Philco Hour (NBC Pacific). Orchestra directed by Charles Hart and group of soloists in musical comedy and talking picture numbers. 9:30 p. m.

Financial

"Old Counsellor" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Recent developments in world of stocks, bonds, discount rates and call money. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet joined by interested listeners. 7 p. m.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 6

Talks

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie—WJZ Chain). A word picture of an old-time "dime museum" attached to a circus. 7:30 p. m.

William Hard (WEAF Chain). Famous newspaper correspondent and writer speaks from the capital city on "Back of the News in Washington." 7:45 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

Schradertown (Schrader—WEAF Chain). Gus and Louie in more troublous times contrasted with the cheerful music of Arthur Pryor's band. 9:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Midnight Dance (WEAF Chain). Charles Strickland's Park Central Hotel Orchestra. 12 midnight.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos —WEAF Chain). Dave Grupp directs dance orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Phil Cook and Vic Fleming (Interwoven —WJZ Chain). Orchestra direction Will C. Perry. 9 p. m.

Two Troupers (NBC Pacific). Bobbe Deane and Bernice Berwin repeating the series originated in New York by Helene Handin and Marcella Shields. 10:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Daguerreotypes" (CBS). "Casey Jones," "Polly Wolly Doodle" and other old-time favorites. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain). Nino Fucile, baritone, and Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor, featured in morning presentation of famous radio artists. 11:30 a. m.

Welcome Lewis and Muriel Pollock (WEAF Chain). Crooner and pianist featured in "Broadway Lights" program. 7:30 p. m.

Herbert Borodkin, Violinist (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Other features are the Cavaliers, male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's orchestra; Leo O'Rourke, tenor. 8 p. m.

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; Vocal Quintet (Gillette—WJZ Chain). "Casey Jones" and "Polly Wolly Doodle" again in company with current hits. 8:30 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). Victor Arden's orchestra; male quartet; Mary Hopple, contralto; Lois Bennett, soprano. 10 p. m.

"Stars of Melody" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). First of new series featuring orchestra directed by Harry Horlick; Erva Giles, soprano; Judson House, tenor. 10 p. m.

Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Mixed Chorus (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

"Green Room" (KHQ, KGW). Marian Gilbert, contralto; Harry Stanton, bass; Elmer Crowhurst, organist. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier begins with Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture. 6 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Mr. Laurier offers Haydn's "La Poule" symphony. 11:15 p. m.

The Nomads (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart directing a string ensemble in a program of light, descriptive music. 10:30 p. m.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reverie and Inquiry

I HAVE been hesitating. Even now I hesitate, dear reader, to confess the cause. For the conclusion of my meditation is that I am a frustrated egoist, which sounds rather a desperate sort of attitude, and would be so but for your own existence. This is the way of it. I find that in spite of more than half a century's experience I cannot help still taking a vivid interest in my own sensations and perceptions—an interest so lively that it is always wanting to express itself, to bubble over into speech. I could be the most unmitigated bore, in fact, but for an acute fear of being one. I am perpetually inhibited from self-expression (conscious self-expression, I mean—of course one "gives oneself away" all the time without meaning to) by the fear of trespassing on other people's property, blocking or diverting the stream of their thoughts or wishes. This is where you come in, almost indispensable Reader. You are the only one with whom I can converse with perfect ease and naturalness, for the simple reason that I know all the time that you need not listen to me for a moment longer than you feel inclined and I need never have the mortification of perceiving your inattention.

What put me on this train of thought was first the desire to express the latest of my moods and then the reflection that but for you the desire would have been suppressed for the reason I have just described. You see how much I owe you, my perfect confidant. Well, the mood was induced by the renewal of an old hobby of mine, that of landscape sketching. I thought I had given it up for good and all. For many years past I had hardly touched brush or paint box. Each spring I had thought of beginning again; once, being shaken out of my routine by a visit to Egypt I did actually lay a good deal of purple and blue and fiery yellow on the pages of my sketchbook. But apart from this one outbreak I seemed to be quite reformed, one from whose outrages neither art nor nature had any more to fear. The fact is the passive resistance of my family had permanently discouraged me, when all of a sudden chance brought to my house on a visit fortunately longer than our modern hustling habits usually permit, one whose determination to master the secrets of water-color drawing I can only describe by the epithet which has haunted me ever since the Dumas-reading days of my boyhood, as *acharné*. The result was a hunting out of half-filled sketchbooks, a half-emptied paint box, half-eaten paintbrushes (do you never gnaw the handle of your pencil?) and a water bottle so rusty that it leaked. Even so it was no more rusty than its owner, who could at first hardly put brush to paper from long disuse. But what of that? It made very little difference to the delight of hours (which seemed minutes) on the Polden Hills, looking out from among their summer foliaged trees across those mysterious fascinating moors to the ever changing, ever alluring hues of the Quantocks and the Mendips; or down on one of the moors themselves, where we sat on the edge of a summer-dried dike (or "rhine" as they call them in Somerset) with a foreground of sorrel-dock and moon daisies on the near side of a half-mown hayfield, leading on to a middle distance of happily "careless ordered" clumps of trees, with here and there peat stacks and cattle and sheep, and melting beyond into blue and gray wood, and the Mendip ridge behind hardly visible in the glimpses from our position at no more than sea level on the moor.

Of our sketches I say nothing; of my companion's, because it would be an impertinence; of my own, because there is nothing to say except that they are the untutored efforts of one who knows nothing and merely goes on the system of trial and error, but without any but the most haphazard registration of results. To this day I have never learnt how to mix paints, especially for various shades of green, nor how to regulate the moisture of my paper, nor how to lay the colors on, with the result that if I attempt to finish a picture I invariably spoil it. But what does that matter? Perhaps I shall lose more than I gain if I ever learn how to produce pictures of merit. I am not sure whether I can explain myself, but I believe the pleasure I get from sketching consists almost entirely in the intensity with which I feast my eyes on the beauty of the scene, an intensity which can only be prolonged while hand and thought are thoroughly occupied with the endeavor to record on paper what the eyes behold. Reflection suggests that, even if I did know something about painting, there would always be technical problems enough to keep hand and thought busy without interfering with my æsthetic pleasure in the scene. But we all know how reflection often tries to make us disbelieve our dearest prejudices. Anyhow mine is a comforting doctrine for myself, and does nobody else any harm; and I shall continue to enjoy myself trying to paint what I see in order to see it better, rather than try to see it differently in order to paint it better.

How the art critics would laugh if they ever chanced—which is mercifully improbable—to read this prattle of an ignoramus! The critic who insists that what you see is not a tree or a house, or a mountain, but just flat patches of color of irregular geometrical shapes, and that these patches are what you must put on paper and call trees or houses or mountains: and the other critic who warns you above all things to avoid trying to copy nature, when the artist's business is to improve upon nature by interpreting her—oh, I know there is any amount to be said by both of them, and many another type of critic. And while on the whole I thank my stars that I have no pretensions to be either artist or art critic, I confess that this question of what one sees, and how far, and of why different people see things so differently does excite my curiosity as an amateur philosopher. But shall we talk about this another day, dear Reader? N. S.

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Gainsborough

Thomas Gainsborough yields very little, if at all, in greatness to Sir Joshua. The son of a woolen-manufacturer, his birth-place in 1727 was Sudbury, in Suffolk—the neighbourhood of which he has immortalized by his splendid landscape canvases. At the early age of fourteen he was in London, working with H. Gravelot, the engraver; and later, under Francis Hayman (1707-1776) a distinguished historical painter. In the studio, however, he added very little to the charm of the nature-studies, which he had made in his boyish rambles around his home—trees, meadows, marshy brooks, sheep and cattle, and their tenders, with the varying humours of the sky. His London training, however, opened the way to the portrait gallery he painted. Before he was nineteen he married a sparkling lass, Margaret Burr, with a comfortable £200 a year. They went off to Ipswich and set up modest housekeeping, whilst he went on painting—his wife often enough his inspiring model. . . . Gainsborough settled in Bath, and in that fashionable resort began the suite of portraits which have fixed his place among the very chiefest in the "Pageant of the Painters of Britain." Already his compositions were striking from the distinction of carriage of his patrons, the graceful arrangement of their costumes, and the poetic feeling of his landscapes. It is difficult, perhaps, to decide whether Gainsborough most excelled in landscapes, portraits, or fancy pictures. His "Pastorals" in water-colour are delicious; his work in this medium very much influenced the men who followed him—Cozens, Hearne and Turner in particular. . . .

Gainsborough was a patriot, he never went abroad, he never copied foreign masters, and his is the best exponent of British beauty, whether in the field or in the boudoir. Never was there a painter so perfectly in love with his art; he worked night and day, in and out of season, and in every sort of mood. He never painted in parts: he went on with the whole till it was finished. His work does not exhibit the slightest want of combination or lack of harmony. His compositions are simple in detail, exquisitely pure in tone, and complete in attractiveness, so that he fascinates the beholder at once. . . . His favourite colour was blue, whilst Van Dyck's was green, and the way he applied his colours to his carefully drawn figures was something of a mystery. Reynolds once said of his work: "All those scratches and marks and shapeless appearances lead, through freedom to unity, with unerring directness."—From "British Painters, Their Story and Their Art," by J. EDGCUMBE STALEY.

Pool and Stream

Beside the hermitage on the mountain slope gloomed a Pool of dark still water. It lay at the heart of quietness. No wandering breeze crisped its surface and the great winds roamed far away. Every leaf and intricate bough that hung above had a motionless fellow in the water; every bird that fluttered among the branches was answered from below in all except its song; all night the stars sailed smoothly from edge to edge of the Pool like little golden ships.

"Oh, perfect image of my peaceful days!" the Hermit said, bending beside the water.

But although the Pool stood still on the mountain side its clearness was never tarnished. Year after year it glassed the leaves and the sailing clouds most purely, not like a marsh or a stagding fen. Ancient as the mountain itself, it looked at the stars with the eye of childhood.

"How does the water remain so clear?" the Hermit mused.

And while he was pondering he heard a distant song and shout of rejoicing water that rose from far down the glade. It was the voice of water loose and running free, yet with an errand in the world—an errand and a goal. He listened wistfully, thinking of the mills this happy Stream would soon be gurgling under, imagining the cities it would pass and the ships it would some day float.

"Oh, dark and unhelpful Pool," the Hermit said in his pondering. "For you receive all beauty and give nought in return. The skies bend blue above you, stars come and go on mysterious missions, the great and friendly trees give you their magnificence to hold in your heart, the mountain girdles you round with ancient and everlasting silence, yet these and many other gifts you gather unthankfully into yourself. Oh, perfect image of my useless days!"

Yet even while the Hermit spoke the clearness of the Pool rebuked him. And suddenly, while he was musing there, he saw that the Pool must feed the Stream below, for it lay in the same rift of the mountain and no water came from higher than this. Some hidden channel, of which he had never known or guessed, led down from the still to the dancing water, from quiet to song, from peace to joyous labor. His Pool remained clear, he knew now, because it was sending its beauty into all the world, and the song of the Stream below was only its song of deliverance. From this quietness and peace came the strength that would turn mill-wheels and float great ships tomorrow.

The Hermit bent his head beside the Pool and sat for an hour in thought, as motionless as the water before him.

Then he rose and took his wallet and staff and closed the door of his hermitage and looked farewell at the Pool he had loved so long and strode down the mountain slope until he came to the singing water. And he too went singing.

"There can be no Pools without Streams," the Hermit sang.

"There can be no Streams without Pools," the dancing water replied.

Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, London

The Mountain Mowers. From a Lithograph by Mr. John Copley.

IF PROOF were needed of the great store art-loving people set on the work of Mr. John Copley and his wife, Miss Ethel Gabain, such proof was furnished in abundance by the profound interest taken in their recent joint exhibition in London of eighty lithographs in the galleries of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi. It was a most enticing show, husband and wife by their different viewpoints and ideals supplementing each other's work and lending additional charm to the exhibition. One thing is common to them both, a high degree of culture coupled with a true artistic conception of everyday affairs. And another thing they have in common—their medium. No one could employ lithography more subtly, with more skill. They have done more than any to secure for this medium the place it deserves within the sphere of graphic art. The richness of the black values is alluring and compares with those of the mezzotint of former days, and the deep velvety hues set off and enhance the almost luminous beauty of the white.

Whilst Miss Ethel Gabain's work is often distinguished by graceful artistry, her husband discards the less essential in order to concentrate his efforts upon the chief issue. This gives simplicity and sincerity to his conception, effective dignity to his figures, which are often viewed from what one might call "a personal angle." In some there is restful serenity—in others well-expressed movement, as, for instance, in "The Mountain Mowers," in which a difficult problem has been most skillfully solved.

Gift

How did it happen?
Such a dainty thing—
A little child with golden hair,
Blue eyes and apple petal cheeks,
Brought them to me in a sky blue bowl.
How did it happen?
Such a charming thing—
A hyacinth the color of her eyes;
Buttercups that come in spring,
Gold as the glint of her hair;
Azalea, that fairy blossom,
Color of her lovely, petal cheeks;
And pansies—dear little velvet
Things for thought—
Her lovely thought
To bring to me
Such dainty loveliness
In a sky blue bowl.

DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

"His Master's Voice"

Francis Barraud, an English painter, had . . . a bright intelligent fox-terrier named Nipper. The artist was one of the earliest addicts to the phonograph, and as he played his instrument Nipper soon became no less an addict. He would sit and listen with eyes and ears intent upon the emanating sounds, and one day in 1899, as a matter of simple inspiration, it occurred to the artist that he would portray Nipper on canvas, in his favorite attitude before the horn, presumably listening to his master's voice. The picture was accordingly painted, and the artist, thinking it might have a marketable value, offered it to several publishers, none of whom, however, were able to rise to Barraud's estimate of its merits. One offered to buy it outright for £5, another rejected it altogether because, he said, no one would know what the dog was doing. In this manner it was submitted to a company then prominent in the world of wax cylinders, but after taking time to consider they, too, declined the golden opportunity of acquiring it. As originally painted the picture depicted a machine with a black funnel, no doubt a copy of the artist's machine, but when brass funnels became the vogue an artist friend of Barraud's advised him to put one in as having possibilities of brighter artistic effects. Barraud had never seen a brass horn, and on inquiring where one could be obtained he was directed to the establishment of the Gramophone Company, in Maiden Lane. Here one day in September of the above year he called and asked for the loan of a brass horn for the purposes of a model. The company's manager, Mr. Owen, naturally interrogated the artist as to his scheme, and on being shown a photograph of the picture at once became interested. He requested to see the actual painting, and when it was brought to Maiden Lane, either at his suggestion or at the suggestion of the artist, it was agreed that the phonograph with the black funnel should be painted out and one of the company's gramophones painted in. This did not take long to do; the change was made and with the happiest results.—From "The Romance of the Gramophone," by T. LINDSAY BUICK.

A Colorado Girl

Summer passed me as I rode,
On a golden day;
How with loveliness she glowed;
She adorned the way.

Summer wore a flowery gown,
Dainty, fair to see;
And a wide hat curving down,
Straw and greenery.

What a dream of bliss she made;
Bonny, blooming, coy;
Summer passed me as I said;
But she left me joy!

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

Ocean

Crossing the bar one comes
To the lift of the sea,
The long swell, the rhythmic
Roll of the ocean
Bearing one under the spell
Of the moon on the tide,
Beyond land, and the sweep
Of river-motion.

Only the sky, and the water
Showing its white
(The distant voices of breakers
Lost in new thunder)—
Gleaming, white at the prow
And white at the stern.
One is lost in immensity,
Mute in wonder.

HELEN MARING.

Tillit til Gud

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DA YPPERSTEPRESTENE spottende sa om Jesus: "Han har sat sin lit til Gud," antydet de, nøiaktigere enn de selv visste, hemmeligheten ved Jesu makt. Og ved sine ord blottstillet de også den materialisme som Jesu tillit til Gud hadde til opgave å ødelegge. Disse motstandere av den sannhet som Jesus fremsatte, påstod at de selv hadde tillit til Gud, hvilket mange andre efter deres tid også har påstått. Men forskjellen mellem deres ritualistiske tilbedelse av en nasjonalgud og Jesu tillit til Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, kom til syne i Mesterens makt til å tilintetgjøre den materielle sanses illusjoner, der, som det syntes, åpenbaret sig i synd, sykdom og død.

Som på Jesu tid, så idag, menes der ved tillit til Gud å vende sig bort fra de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd til det åndelige vidnesbyrd om det gode, som uttrykker Guds natur, Gud, den eneste årsak og skaper. Det var Jesu forståelse av Gud og Hans skapelse som fullkommen og god, der satte ham i stand til å omstøte det materielle vidnesbyrd og således helbrede synd og sykdom. Denne åndelige makt irettesatte den materialisme som var uvillig til å adlyde det åndelige godes krav, og som derfor hatet og motsatte sig Veiviseren. Den samme uvilighet i det såkalte dødelige sinn til å opgi sin materialitet, så menneskene kunde gjenspeile Kristus, Sannhet, alene, vil idag forlenge de lidelser som ledsager tro på at materie er virkelig og substansiell.

En feil anbragt tillit til materie, som om den var virkelig og mektig, er en falsk efterligning av åndelig trygghet, som i følge sin natur er avhengig av Ånd, dens guddommelige kilde. Ren tillit til Gud forjager menneskelige antagelser og frykt, og man får således belønningen, åndelig fred, i forhold til styrken av sin tillit. Om virkningen av åndelig tillit til Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, sier profeten Esaias: "Den som har et grundfæstet sind, for ham bevarer du fred, ja fred, thi paa dig forlader han sig."

Den "Guds fred som overgaar al forstand" kan ikke komme fra blind tro på Gud; og tro som er delt mellem Ånd og materie vender sig til de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd for å skaffe sig visshet om hvorvidt de har eller ikke har mottatt det forønskede gode. Kristen Videnskap vekker sann tro på Gud, som, efter hvad Skriften erklærer, er "fuld vished om det som haabes, overbevisning om ting som ikke sees," fordi den åpenbarer alheten i Gud som uendelig guddommelig Prinsipp. Den viser at som følge av Guds, Åndens, enhet og allhet er en materiell følelse av tilværelse, skilt fra Gud, alltid uvirkelig.

Gjennem fullkommen tillit til Gud settes man i stand til å forjage følelsen av fare, å overvinne tilsynelatende vanskeligheter og sykdom og bringe den åndelige sannhets harmoni inn i erfaringen. I "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften) side 428 sier Mrs. Eddy: "Å befri tanken for falske støtter og materielle vidnesbyrd for at tilværelsens åndelige kjensgjerninger kan komme til syne, dette er den store opnåelse ved hvis hjelp vi skal feie bort det usanne og gi plass for det sanne."

Selv om man oprigtig streber efter å opnå en stadig tillit til Gud, det gode, kan man kanskje ikke straks fri sig fra all falsk tillit til og tro på materielle vidnesbyrd. Men vanskeligheter og prøvelser krever kun en klarere virkeliggjørelse av Guds allhet, og eftersom denne nåes, vil tilsynelatende farer og vanskeligheter uundgåelig forsvinne. Moses kunde ikke undgå sine erfaringer i ørkenen, enskjønt han hadde tillit til Gud, men hans tillit satte ham til slutt i stand til å befri sitt folk fra trældommen i Egypten. Daniels tillit til Gud forhindret ikke prøvelsen i løvens hule; men selv der gav hans tillit bevis på den guddommelige Kjærlighets harmoniske styre. Og det var ved et fremmed hedensk hoff at Josefs tillit til Gud til slutt frembragte sine frukter.

Det var Kristi Jesu misjon å bevise Guds og Hans gjenspeilings, det åndelige menneskes, fullkommenhet, å påvise den åndelige forståelses makt og den makt som ligger i tillit til Gud som Alt. Og hans gjerninger beviste at mennesket, som Guds barn, er uberørt av materialismens illusjoner. Med den forståelse som nu er gjort mulig gjennem Kristen Videnskap, at Gud er uendelig guddommelig Prinsipp, som må elskes og bevises, følger der en forvissning om at Guds skapelse er god og ukrenkelig. Når man vet at det onde er en illusjon i det såkalte dødelige sinn, som i sig selv er uvirkelig, ser man at hvor sørgelige eller vanskelige menneskelige omstendigheter ena kan synes å være, kan sorgen overkommes og vanskeligheten bekjempes, fordi ingen lidelse, ingen uretferdighet er fra Gud. Derfor, som Mrs. Eddy erklærer (Science and Health, s. 444): "Skritt for skritt vil de som setter sin lit til Ham finne at 'Gud er vor tilflugt og vor styrke, en hjælp i trængsler fundet saare stor.'"

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Trust in God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the chief priests derisively said of Jesus, "He trusted in God," they indicated, more accurately than they knew, the secret of Jesus' power. And by their words they also exposed the materialism which it was the purpose of Jesus' trust in God to destroy. These opposers of the truth which the Master presented, claimed that they themselves trusted in God, as many others since their time have also claimed. The difference, however, between their ritualistic worship of a national deity and Jesus' confidence in God, divine Love, was shown in the Master's power to destroy the illusions of material sense, apparently manifested in sin, disease, and death.

As in Jesus' time, so today, trust in God means a turning away from the testimony of the material senses to the spiritual evidence of good, which expresses the nature of God, the only cause and creator. It was Jesus' understanding of God and His creation as perfect and good that enabled him to reverse the material evidence, and thus to heal sin and disease. This spiritual power rebuked the materialism which was unwilling to obey the demands of spiritual good, and which therefore hated and opposed the Way-shower. The same unwillingness of so-called mortal mind to abandon its materiality, so that men may reflect Christ, Truth, alone, would today prolong the sufferings attending the belief in matter as real and substantial.

Misplaced trust in matter as actual and powerful is a counterfeit of spiritual confidence, which naturally is dependent upon Spirit, its divine source. Pure trust in God dispels human beliefs and fears; and one thus receives the reward of spiritual peace in proportion to the singleness of one's confidence. Of the effect of spiritual reliance on God, divine Love, the prophet Isaiah says, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

The "peace of God, which passeth all understanding," cannot result from blind faith in God; and faith which is divided between Spirit and matter reverts to the evidence of the material senses to ascertain whether or not it has received the desired good. Christian Science awakens true faith in God, which, as the Scriptures declare, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," because it reveals the allness of God as infinite divine Principle. It shows that because of the oneness and allness of God, Spirit, a material sense of existence apart from God is always unreal.

Through perfect trust in God one is enabled to annul the sense of danger, to overcome seeming difficulties and disease, and to bring into experience the harmony of spiritual truth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428) Mrs. Eddy says, "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true."

Though one may be sincerely striving to gain abiding trust in God, good, one may not at once free himself from all false trust and belief in material evidences. But difficulties and trials only demand clearer realization of the allness of God; and as this is gained, seeming dangers and difficulties inevitably disappear. Moses could not evade the experience of the desert though he trusted in God; but his trust eventually enabled him to free his people from bondage in Egypt. Daniel's trust in God did not prevent the test in the lions' den; but even there his trust proved the harmonious government of divine Love. And it was in an alien pagan court that Joseph's trust in God was eventually brought to fruition.

It was Christ Jesus' mission to prove the perfection of God and His reflection, spiritual man; to demonstrate the power of spiritual understanding and of trust in God as All. And his works proved that man, as the child of God, is untouched by the illusions of materialism. With the understanding now made possible through Christian Science, that God is infinite divine Principle, to be loved and demonstrated, there comes the assurance that God's creation is good and inviolable. When evil is known to be an illusion of so-called mortal mind, which is itself unreal, it is seen that however sorrowful or trying human conditions may seem to be, the sorrow can be overcome and the trial surmounted, because no suffering, no injustice, is from God. Therefore, as Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 444), "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Granada in Its Setting

It is not a mere hyperbole to speak of Granada and its fortress-palace as the "pearl of the Sierra Nevada." There is force for once in an outworn metaphor of the guide-book. That snowy range which dominates the surrounding country can never be forgotten, once it has been seen. From whichever direction the city is approached, the first thing the traveler is conscious of is the Sierra—inexorable, impenetrable, wrapt in its heavy mantle of winter or with its long, irregular line of snow-bound crests lying softly against the azure sky in summer.

Out at sea, it is infallibly sighted and borne in the memory by those who have never seen a stone of Spain beside. So the Moors first saw it, twelve hundreds years ago, when they landed in their hosts on the southern shores of the Peninsula, and, with the proselytising exhortations of the Prophet still ringing in their ears, drove its inhabitants fiercely before them. Centuries after, the reconquering Christians, marching southward and eastward, must first have felt the transcending snowy presence ere they so much as saw the city which they coveted so greatly for their own. For how many generations were they to gaze at the Alhambra towers—at the foot of the mountains, nestling like some glowing pearl in a setting of choicest brilliants. . . . Two hundred and forty-four years were to pass between San Fernando's conquest of Seville and another and very different Fernando's conquest of Granada. During all that time, from 1248 till 1492, the Moors in their fastness looked up at the snow-clad mountain-range as to the symbol of a protecting deity; the Christians looked up at it from the plain, as to the symbol of an unattainable desire.

What scenes the Sierra Nevada must have witnessed in those centuries of intermittent warfare! What histories an eternal watcher upon its heights could tell! Such a supernatural chronicler alone could lift the veil shrouding the foundation of Garnatha—Granada—which probably existed as a small fortified town in Roman times before ever the Arab hosts were quick to utilise the advantages of its situation. Such a watcher only could unravel the intrigues of the Moorish dynasties which ruled in the Casba-Alhamrá—the Red Castle—defying the Christian armies to uproot them from a spot which they had made so peculiarly their own. For, indeed, it must have seemed in the Middle Ages as though the kingdom of Granada was to remain a thing apart from the surrounding kingdoms of divided Spain, a monument to Islam in a Christian land, for ever.

Then, in the fulness of time, when hope long deferred had made many a heart sick, came Fernando and Isabel. . . . Seventeen years of their joint reign were sufficient to accomplish what under different conditions might well have been a fact two centuries earlier—the unity of the entire Spanish realm under one Christian rule.—E. ALLISON PEERS, in "Granada."

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Phlox Versatile–In All Regions East and West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Yakima, Wash.

PHLOXES are a versatile group of plants as subjects for many different garden uses are obtainable. Tall, bright-colored ones make the perennial borders gay in summer and linger until fall, if moisture is supplied. Many dwarf sorts adorn the rockery in spring and low annuals in many fine colors may be used for bedding purposes.

Late summer is the proper time to divide the tall phloxes and early fall to plant the dwarf sorts that are so acceptable in the rockery. The tall phloxes so handled will give fine trusses of flowers next summer. The low sorts take kindly to early fall planting, in fact start better than in spring. Set in the fall they become established, make considerable growth and are ready to bloom freely in spring.

Few perennials furnish as many bright colors and give opportunity for such striking displays as the summer flowering varieties. The colors are brilliant, hence no wonder need be expressed that the name, phlox, was applied to them as phlox means flame. A species of Lychnis was called phlox in ancient times.

The Tall Ones

Among perennials the tall phloxes hold sway in the garden from midsummer almost until frost. No flower is more valuable than this to bridge over the gap left by the passing of the late spring blooming perennials, hence the phloxes serve to brighten up the garden during the height of the summer season.

The value of these phloxes will be appreciated when we reflect that the selection of perennials for summer bloom is mostly narrowed down to Oswego tea, the balloon flower, poppy mallow, lychnis salicaria roseum, coreopsis lanceolata, gaillardia, lobelia, cardinalis, scabiosa Caucasica and sea-lavender. While these are desirable, not one can compare with the tall phlox.

When phloxes are used in long drifts their regular round flowers and uniform habit of growth may appear monotonous, but this may be remedied by the introduction into the border of plants of different habit, such as sea holly, globe thistle and the balloon flower. Plants with gray foliage are especially useful for such purpose.

Phlox paniculata, the native phlox of eastern woodlands, is the parent of our tall, summer-flowering phloxes. Indeed, the wildlings transferred to the home garden are scarcely distinguishable from certain cultivated sorts. Little attention was paid to the improvement of this flower by American gardeners. In Europe, however, it was greeted as a valuable novelty and the plant breeders applied themselves diligently to the improvement of the American plant with the result that we now have over 150 named varieties with colors 1 nwhite, salmon, rose, scarlet, lHac and purple. They have come back to us bearing many European names suggestive of their foreign finishing school.

Not Fastidious

Although not fastidious as to soil, they require an abundance of moisture and respond to fertility. As the clumps become large the quality of the bloom will deteriorate and it is therefore advisable to renew them often by saving for the transplanting the outer and more virile portions of the clumps.

Vigilance on the part of the gardener is required as the phloxes seed themselves freely and do not come true as to color. Many unwelcome visitors of a magenta color will therefore appear. To prevent this one may watch for the seedlings and destroy them, or one may cut out the spent flower clusters before they shed seed. The branches which will later start from the main stem will continue the bloom. To prolong the blooming season a few stalks in each clump may be cut off one-third their length three weeks in advance of the blooming season and the branches which appear will follow with bloom when the display furnished by the terminal clusters is gone.

The florist propagates them readily from cuttings in the greenhouse, but to start them in that manner out of doors is not easy. However, there is a practicable way to increase them. When the first burst of bloom is past the clump may be dug and divided. With good care these divisions will make fine plants to bloom the next year. Another method is to soak the ground about the clump and while the soil is still wet pull a few of the spent flower stalks. These will be found to have short roots started just below the surface. The stalks may be cut back so a few leaves remain. Planted in the nursery and given good care they make plants that will send up one or two heavy flow stalks the next year.

Many of the varieties attain a height of four or five feet, hence when carrying large trusses of flowers the stems bend to the ground and therefore require staking. Although some of these extremely tall varieties are useful for the back part of the border, varieties of moderate height and possessing strong stems are desirable elsewhere.

Phloxes of the suffruticosa type, of which Miss Lingard is the best-known variety, are through blooming by midsummer or the latter part of July. The varieties of this group have narrow flower clusters and the leaves are thick and not thin and veiny, as in the derivatives of paniculata. They have been derived from phlox glaberrima suffruticosa, a native of the middle West. Beside Miss Lingard, which is white, may be mentioned Nettie Steward, deep pink; Belle Pyramide, light pink, and Magnificence, deep crimson.

Treasures in Rockeries

Nearly all cultivated phloxes have been derived from species native of the eastern and middle western states. Beside the tall phloxes that have found extended use in borders, the East has several low sorts that are real treasures in rockeries. Phlox subulata is the best known of these and many color varieties have been developed from this species. Phlox reptans, a creeping species with purplish flowers is found in the Allegheny Mountains. Phlox Stellaria, which makes compact tufts and bears bluish white, starry flowers, is a dweller on cliffs in Illinois and Kentucky.

Phlox amœna, a native of the lower Atlantic states, is a beautiful rose-colored sort that is very fine for the rockery. In the middle West is found phlox divaricata, known as wild sweet William. This forms clumps with erect stems of eight to ten inches, bearing bluish flowers.

The western United States is far richer in variety of phlox than the East, for there are 30 species as compared with 11. The West, however, has no tall phloxes. Few of the western phloxes have come into cultivation and, in fact, are almost unknown in the East. On the Pacific coast several species are prized for rockeries. Chief among these are phlox adsurgens and phlox diffusa, both of which are very desirable. Adsurgens is an evergreen species with long, rose-colored flowers and ample bright green foliage. Diffusa, which is similar to the eastern subulata, is proving just as valuable for rockeries as that species, but differs in blooming through summer and until fall. Color varieties have been developed in white, lavender, lilac, pink and rose-purple. It is not as vigorous in growth as subulata, which is not a fault.

Several very dwarf species are found in the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. The commonest one in the Cascades is phlox Douglasii. This has bright green, sharp, needle-shaped leaves and the flowers are barely raised above the mats. The color varies from white to light pink and lilac. Phlox multiflora of the eastern Rocky Mountains is similar to it. Its flowers are white.

In the interior of Washington and similar arid regions of the West are found several species of loose upright growth and long flowers in pink and white colors. Phlox longifolia is the typical species of this group and is offered by some growers of rockery plants.

The tall perennial phloxes are well supported in furnishing summer bloom by the annual phlox Drummondi. This comes in colors equally as bright as the perennial sorts. The colors are white, shell pink, bright rose, bright scarlet and rich crimson and primrose. This blooms all summer and into the fall, if the soil is sufficiently fertile to support the growth and moisture is available. Cutting away the spent clusters will encourage the plant to put out more flowers.

This phlox is a native of Texas where seed of it was collected in 1835 by Drummond and sent to England where it was grown the next year. The plant was enthusiastically received and within a few years became a great favorite.

A Glimpse of Some of the Rock Planting in the Förster Gardens, in Bornim, Near Potsdam.

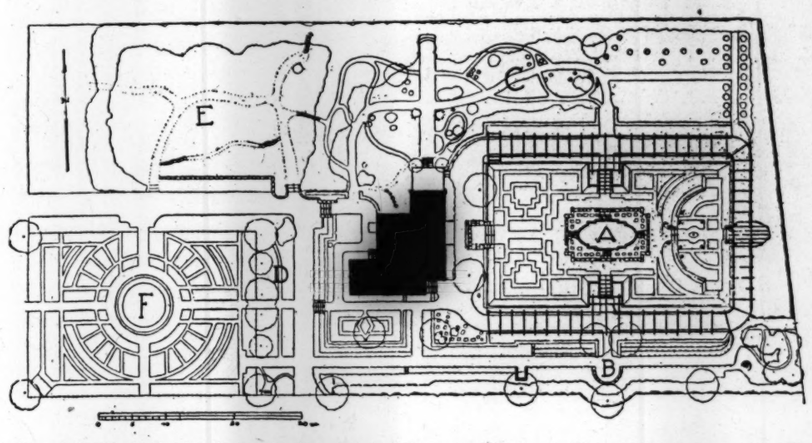
Design Pointers from Notable German Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Berlin

HERR FÖRSTER'S home surrounding are continually talking shop to him. And this is as it should be, for who has a greater right to enjoy his vocation than the professional gardener? Herr Förster, who is the editor and publisher of Gartenschönheit and other garden publications, is an important gardener and nursery man in Germany, whose speciality is the improving and development of common garden flowers. His quaint gabled house is so set in the midst of flowers that he cannot look out of a window without being reminded of his art. This arrangement is also in the best German tradition for German gardens are part of the house and planned to be lived in. Their paths are friendly and inviting, benches are found in convenient nooks, and always there is at least one tree with its lunch table and chairs, a sort of outdoor living-and dining-room.

So despite the need for nursery space, Herr Förster set aside the land bordering his own house and developed there not one but five distinct types of gardens, each intimate without being cramped, and each illustrative of a distinctive form of German planting. Besides being a delight to the Förster family and those who find themselves there, these gardens are a valuable adjunct to the nursery itself. Here are made the photographs of flower groupings with which his catalogues are illustrated. Here the visitor finds each garden a living catalogue, with examples of ideal groupings fitted to the different needs of his own particular garden. And besides demonstrating the various types, these beds form research and test places. Many of the perennials are observed here over a period of years, and their growth and improvement noted. Others are moved about and tried with different soil and shade conditions. In other parts new combinations of color and growth are attempted.

A visitor entering the grounds by a little gate set in a tall hedge, comes at once into the first division of the gardens—a long shaded aisle under low trees, called the Spring Way. In the first months of the year when the leaves are just beginning to swell and the rest of the garden lies dormant, this sheltered path is bright with the earliest blooms of all—primroses, early dwarf iris, violets, narcissus, snowdrops and other flowering bulbs as well as countless shrubs and small woodland flowers.



A Plan of the Förster Gardens in Bornim, Near Potsdam, Germany, Showing the House in the Center and the Five Types of Gardens Arranged About It. (A) The Sunken Garden. (B) The Spring Way. (C) The Nature Garden. (D) Row of Shrubs. (E) The Rock Garden. (F) The Experimental Garden.

Boring Spring Way is at its height in the beginning of April. Then follows a procession of tulips, iris, thalictrum, golden ranunculus, blue anchusa, rose and white astilbe, gypsophilia, blue salvia, and the varying shades of gladiolus, montbretia, white and yellow and rose colored lilies, mingled with the grasses, bamboos and shrubs appropriate to pool-side planting.

The golden hour of this garden's clock is the time of the blue delphinium. Then the arbor is covered with pink and cream roses and the larkspur appears with low blue asters, orange-red dahlias, late tulips and iris and golden rudbeckia (the American black-eyed Susan in perfected form). What an experience then to lunch under the willow tree at the corner of the house, to breathe in the fragrance and beauty of the garden and watch the bluebirds flutering around the tall birdhouse near by!

German Woodland

One is reluctant to leave this spot, but the Nature Garden is near, stretching along at the right, with the Spring Way directly opposite across the Sunken Garden. Here in a small space Herr Förster has achieved the impression of aisles and bays in a great forest, with the lower thickets in front and rocky slopes bordering the winding paths. This Nature Garden was planned to demonstrate the use of appropriate plants in three different kinds of typical German woodland, the hillside, the low thicket and the tall beech forest. On the hillsides are planted bluebells and campanula, asperula, aconite, snow roses, wild geranium, veronica, saxifrage, and golden king's candles (verbascum). In the higher thickets grow juniper, birch, yellow broom, purple heather, many forms of sedum and fragrant thyme in wild and cultivated varieties. In the deeply wooded places are tall ancient beeches, yew, spruce, locust, hazel bushes, laurel, rhododendron, and ferns with small woodland flowers—primroses, wood violets, lily of the valley, forget-me-not, woodruff and columbine.

Few of these flowers were in bloom on the day of my visit, but the air was fragrant with the peculiar odor of deep moist forests, a smell blended with that of rotting autumn leaves and the essence of thyme and spruce. Here and there as I followed the path I would catch a glimpse of the house which is the center of all Herr Förster's gardens. Soon I came out on the side diagonally opposite that of the Sunken Garden and approached a point of special interest and speculation for me—the Rock Garden which I had seen photographed in the nursery catalogue. How, in the level sandy fields of Bornim, had Herr Förster achieved those steep rocky slopes?

As with the Sunken Garden the approach here is hidden. One is not directly admitted but led through sloping hedges of shrubs into a path which immediately acquires the looks of a precipitous mountain slope. Huge bowlders and rocks are piled on either side of a narrow pass which twists and turns. By the ingenious method of revealing only a small portion at one time the garden achieves the character of a real rocky slope. One forgets that the land on the other side of these bowlders is as flat as the hand. German gardeners seem to have a particular genius for work with rocks. They can pile them so that the cracks seem to be the natural fissures in the strata. They almost conceal their paths with green and contrive here and there that the banks shall open out into tiny valleys covered with foliage and the precarious and delicate flowers so dear to the lover of rock gardens. The whole effect is often very realistic, with a certain humorous disregard for its patent unreality, like a story-book walk into the mountains. This type of garden seems particularly appropriate to the land of fairy tales of kindly imaginative folks and happy children.

Carpets of Moss Pinks

The most beautiful time in the Förster Rock Garden must be in the early spring when moss pinks carpet the ground. One view of the garden shows cushions of lavender aubretia with alyssum in tones of lemon and golden yellow, orange geum, white achillea and golden broom flowering against the higher spurge and the red-leafed dwarf maple. Even in late autumn there was blooming in the crevices and crannies late phlox, anemone, and campanula, with many foliage plants still green along the paths.

The last of the flower gardens is called the Experimental Garden. It might easily be called an exhibition one, for the plants seem as much at home as if they were never moved and experimented with. Here are old favorites and choice new varieties of astilbe, aquilegia, digitalis, peonies, chrysanthemums, dahlias, roses, lupins, hollyhocks, delphiniums, iris, and many others. There is also a little pool in the center of these paths and a trellis on which grow clematis, roses, and other perennial vines. The whole plan of paths and pool is somewhat less formal than the arrangement in the Sunken Garden. The larger number of varieties is combined with the same sense of harmony, the same simplicity of design and skill in execution which marks all parts of the Förster Gardens.

ELIZABETH LAY GREEN.

Green for Early Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cos Cob, Conn.

OF ALL the seasons, we most appreciate the fresh green of new foliage in early spring. Most of our first flowers are deficient in foliage, and some of their effectiveness must be lost if there is no background to accent their color. There are certain trees and shrubs that are so impatient to leaf out that in the latitude of Connecticut a brief warm spell is enough to start their leaf buds swelling. The evergreen rhododendrons, laurels, and kindred heaths might come to mind, but their rather coarse, dark green foliage, while welcome in winter, has little of the look of spring about it.

Among the trees, the white willows are usually the first to leaf out, the latter part of March finding their graceful twigs strung with bright green tufts. Anyone able to thrust a stick into the earth can have a willow, as the tree is easily grown from cuttings. One does not have to wait a lifetime for the tree to attain effective size, since all willows are quick-growing. The weeping willow leafs out at the same time as its commoner relative and makes a nice lawn tree for use as a living summer-house. The larch, that queer deciduous conifer, shows its lettuce-green needles very early in the season, and is unusual looking without being freakish. The Japanese variety is more thrifty in appearance than the American and European types.

The upright honeysuckles are among the first shrubs to show their leaves. Their foliage is a cool, blue-green in its younger stages. These shrubs might be called all-purpose shrubs, since they have attractive flowers in late spring, followed in summer by showy red fruits which are relished by some birds. The Japanese barberry, Thunbergi, comes at the heels of the honeysuckles.

The dooryard and garden will be gay indeed during late March and early April if early leafing shrubs are used wherever possible to serve as a background for the early magnolia, forsythia, and spiræa arguta, all of which produce their flowers before their leaves. Autumn is the best time in which to plant most shrubs which start growth very early in the spring.

When Flowers Are Weeds and Weeds Are Flowers

Everyone knows the story of the American visiting in England who was taken into his host's conservatory and there shown a few plants of the yellow and white daisy which smiles at Americans cheerfully from every field and meadow and which farmers are apt to dislike.

In California the pretty little sweet alyssum, tended so carefully in Eastern gardens, as well as its gaudy neighbor, the nasturtium, are little more than weeds to garden owners and they fight them as eastern gardeners do chickweed.

Hollyhocks and the purple iris, as well as the hardy geraniums, while not exactly weeds are so common and flourish so profusely that they are kept pretty well "weeded out," while the chosen flower of the Golden State, the petted darling of eastern flower beds, the beautiful yellow poppy, grows like the daisy, so freely in fields and meadows that in the spring they look as if covered with a carpet of gold.

The cactus, a weed of the desert, albeit a very useful one, ornaments our flower window box in eastern United States, or has its place in our greenhouses. The writer who said, "A weed is but a plant out of place" spoke truly, for it all depends upon where you are, whether your flower is a weed, or your weed is a flower.

Garden Path

I like to go in the garden these warm latter days and muse.
Charles Dudley Warner.

It is joy to the seasoned gardener to linger lazily in the garden paths during late August and September delighting in the fruits of his summer labors and watching the buds scurrying to open before the frosty nights overtake them.

August, too, is a good time for the beginner to plan a garden for the next July and August. At this time hollyhock seeds can be scattered about carelessly, as nature does it, and gently raked in the soil.

Beds for the starry nicotine and evening primrose (Oenothera) can be prepared and seeds sown. In a sunny spot sow seeds for a bed of field flowers—daisies, cornflowers, poppies, calliopsis. In August summer perennials may be sown—anchusa, campanula, coreopsis, etc.

These seedlings nursed to maturity can be transplanted where you will in the spring.
L. S. M.

Heleniums Add Their Bronzy Hues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Yakima, Wash.

AS THE summer wanes and the autumn season nears, the heleniums add bronzy and golden hues in the perennial border which by that time is somewhat lacking in color as most flowers are then gone. These composites of striking appearance are American flowers whose outstanding characteristic is wedge-shaped rays borne in a single series with the ranks more or less closed.

Their extreme hardiness, freedom from fungus and insect attacks and fine colors of golden-yellow, terra cotta red and bronze commend them to the gardener. As cut flowers they last well. They thrive in a moist and rich soil and a sunny situation.

The commonest species in cultivation is helenium autumnale. The name, autumnale, calls attention to the fact that it blooms in the fall. However, the first flowers appear the middle of August and the plant carries on through September, but is usually through by the time that the Michaelmas daisies appear.

This species is widely distributed in the United States. In its native habitat both the rays and the centers are yellow. However, under cultivation have been developed varieties with yellow rays and brown center and varieties with wallflower red rays and purplish center. As the colors do not come true from seed, the named sorts are propagated by division. The plant attains a height of three to five feet and forms clumps a foot or more across.

The popular varieties are autumnale rubrum, bright terra cotta red; autumnale, superbum, golden yellow; Riverton Gem, old gold changing to wallflower red; Riverton Beauty, lemon-yellow with purplish black center; Wyndley, golden-yellow shot with reddish mahogany, and Crimson Beauty, dragon's blood red with golden suffusion.

All the varieties of helenium autumnale have winged stems, which distinguishes them from another cultivated species, helenium Hoopesii, in which the stems are smooth. That species comes from the Rocky Mountains and is of lesser stature than autumnale, being only two feet high. Its flowers are borne singly or a few on a stalk, but the stems are numerous. The flowers are pure orange-yellow with yellow centers and measure two and one-half inches across. It begins to bloom in June and continues through the season. Linnæus gave the genus the name Helenium, supposedly for Helenus, son of Pyram, a Grecian name of fiction.

Home Builder's Note Book

ONE of the most important things for the consideration of the new home builder, or in the purchase of a ready-built house, is the convenient arrangement of the electric wiring and the gas connections.

There are certain standardized rules for the kind of wiring and piping to be used, established by the local authorities or the Bureau of Standards, which must be observed, and which all licensed service men follow, so that these things do not need to concern the owner if he is dealing with a reliable firm. But before the house is started or alterations made, the plans should be studied very carefully to make sure that there are enough outlets allowed for all purposes, and that they are properly placed for the most convenient use. The "outsiders" on hte work, that is, the contractor and the installer, have the very best of intentions, but they are not the ones who are going to live in the house, and they cannot know all the needs and wishes of the family.

* * *

The feminine part of the household will naturally be most concerned as to whether or not the outlets are conveniently placed for use. If a baseboard outlet intended for the vacuum cleaner is located just where she plans to put a bookcase or a heavy piece of furniture, it is much better to discover that fact before the wiring is started than to have regrets when the house is ready to move into.

Putting in a few extra outlets in the first place is much simpler and considerably less expensive than adding them later.

* * *

Kitchens these days are being built so compactly that all the working units are close together, and one outlet, with two connections in a flat plate, will take care of the work of the toaster and iron, and small grill if the total consumption from the one outlet is less than 600 watts at a time, that being the minimum capacity for any ordinary lighting circuit outlet. Sometimes a small electric stove can be used on such an outlet, but the regular size electric range takes a special kind of wiring because of the heavier consumption of current, and if one plans to have such a range some time in the future it is well to plan the proper connection and wiring at the time the house is built. The additional cost will not be great and it will simplify matters much when the time comes to install the range.

If a gas range or gas refrigerator is planned for, either from regular city mains or from the individual cylinder gas service that is being used so successfully in the suburbs and in the country, the owner should be sure that these outlets, too, are in the most convenient places.

* * *

In the dining room a floor outlet under the table is always a great convenience, especially if it has a double outlet, for it does away with cords brought from side wall or overhead outlets when table appliances are to be used. Of course sometimes this causes slight complications if the favorite dining room rug has no seam to be opened so that the cord may be brought through, but since the floor and the need for this special outlet will probably exist long after the rug has passed its prime, and there are ways of overcoming the difficulty with a little ingenuity, it is best to include such an outlet on the original plans.

Watch out for the bathroom too, and be sure to have an extra outlet conveniently placed in the wall near the bowl, so that a milk warmer or any one of the smaller appliances used upstairs can be attached easily and thus save trips up and down stairs.

* * *

The arrangement of the lighting outlets in each room is always productive of considerable family discussion, but so long as there is plenty of light, conveniently placed for the needs of the special room, everyone should be happy. One can usually vision just about where the chairs and tables will be in any room, and can plan the lighting to avoid the necessity of using any long and disfiguring cords. Sometimes an outlet flush with the floor is advisable, and wherever they are placed they should be as inconspicuous as possible.

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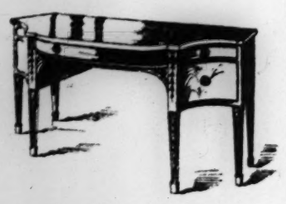
ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Heppelwhite and Sheraton—Alike and Unlike

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

II

THE differences between the chairs of Heppelwhite and Sheraton which we noticed last week called attention to the best known article of furniture. Another, which was never associated with the name of Chippendale, but is frequently mentioned in connection with these two following styles, is the sideboard. This is a piece of furniture which was developed in the later part of the eighteenth century,

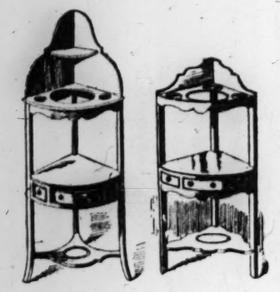


A Heppelwhite sideboard with concave corners and spade feet typical of this designer

and which was not recognized before. Not only Heppelwhite and Sheraton but a designer named Shearer had a part in devising these beautiful things. Just how the credit should be properly divided it would be difficult to state.

Sheraton went farther than Heppelwhite in the elaboration of his sideboard designs. He shows more of them, and dressed them up with brass posts and rails on the backs and ends. On the posts were placed candle-sockets and arms, making the whole an effective lighting and decorating factor.

It is easier to find the similarities than the differences of these two



The lower of these two "bason stands" is by Heppelwhite and the other by Sheraton. The difference is very slight

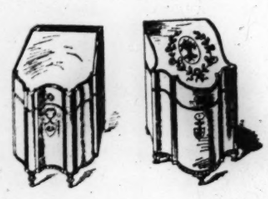
men, in this matter of sideboards. There is one detail which, it seems, can always be counted upon as positively placing a sideboard under one name or the other. Heppelwhite's corners are always concave, as appears in the example shown here. There seems to be no variation from this point in all his designs. Sheraton, on the other hand, uses the convex corner without exception. In doing so he seems to show the greater versatility, as might be expected when his peculiar ingenuity is known.

It has been said that, in general, the curved line is characteristic of Heppelwhite's work, while the straight line is favored by Sheraton. This does seem to apply to their chair backs, but it is certainly not always true in other places. Compare the two "bason stands." There is very little difference in them on the whole, but in the form of the back and in the legs Sheraton uses curves which Heppelwhite omitted.

It is also interesting to note the differences in the knife boxes of these two designers. If we were trying to apply the rule of putting a straight-lined thing in the Sheraton class and a much-curved piece in Heppelwhite's, we should be wrong in this case, as may be seen by referring to illustrations.

The knife boxes with most straight lines and right angles were made by the man whose chair backs were almost always curved—Heppelwhite. It is also true that the knife boxes that have hardly a straight line in them were designed by the man whose chair backs are noted for having few if any curves.

One thing is unmistakably Heppelwhite's and he must be given credit for its refined form of design. That is the French foot, also called the French bracket foot. This is one of the most attractive shapes and is frequently extremely graceful in its appearance. Two Heppelwhite bu-



Sheraton's knife boxes are quite Elaborate, those shown here having brass feet

reaus are shown here, both with the French foot; one has the swell front, and the other a bow.

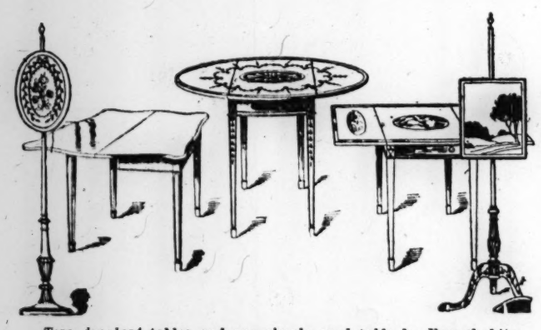
The illustration of Sheraton's bureau is not quite so satisfactory, still it gives a fair idea of the style. It is his practice to have the columns on the corners extend to the floor. This is a marked structural difference and harmonizes with his practice of making the front legs of armchairs extend upward to connect with the arm.

Sheraton is not at all liberal with his designs of settees, while Heppelwhite is rather generous. The Sheraton example which is reproduced here is typical, as are the three of Heppelwhite's which are shown for comparison. Both of these designers have settees which are practically three chairs set side by side as one. In them the characteristics and familiar details of each man's chairs

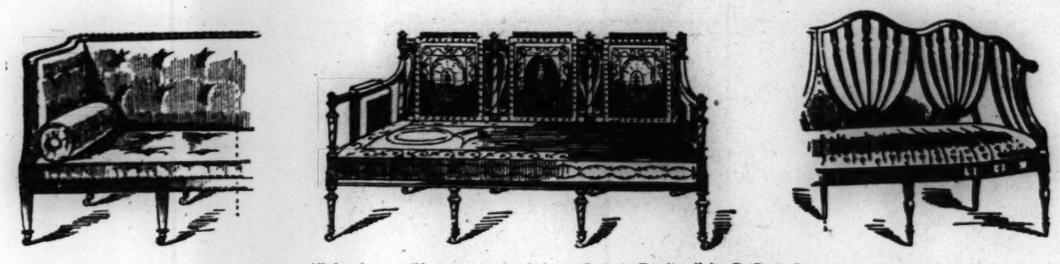
The simpler pair are made wholly of wood, and are from Heppelwhite's designs

are seen. Heppelwhite goes quite a little further and produces a couch-like result as well.

Square tapered legs with spade feet are most often seen on the



Two dropleaf tables and one simple card table by Heppelwhite



All drawings on this page reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.

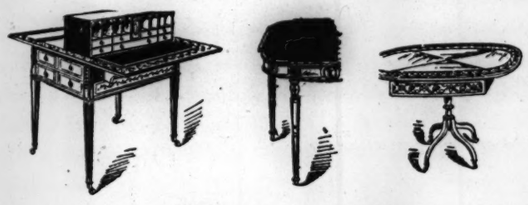
The center settee, or sofa, is a fair example of Sheraton's drawings. Those shown in part on each side are Heppelwhite's

A Sheraton sideboard with its brass rail and the convex corners which he always used

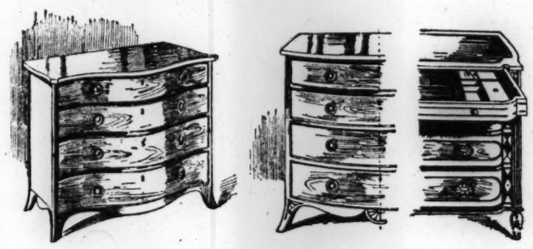
tables of Heppelwhite. Square legs were also favored by Sheraton, if we can judge by his drawings, but here he does not seem to choose any particular foot form—rather a continuous taper to its end. It is worth noting that many of Sheraton's table legs carry castors which have large square sockets into which the ends of the legs set. Three of Heppelwhite's designs show slightly different construction, although nothing distinctive. Except for the feet they do not differ remarkably from those of Sheraton, although the latter was very fond of offering tricky devices. One of his tables here is meant to serve as a writing desk. In it the section of pigeonholes and small drawers rises from the table level to the position shown, when a spring is pressed.

Enough has been written in these articles to show that there are certain features of design which belong definitely to Sheraton and others which are as distinctively Heppelwhite. These contrasts are most marked in chairs, bureaus, and sideboards. When one looks at their tables, bookcases, and beds it is not as easy, although possible. There are numerous minor indications which cannot properly be considered in an article of this sort.

For a more exact knowledge of these matters a careful reading of some of the better books on furniture styles is suggested. An excellent one is the volume from which these illustrations are taken. The drawings which the publishers have allowed us to reproduce are only a fraction of those which relate to these two designs.



Sheraton's tables were not greatly different from Heppelwhite's, although he showed more decoration. The center one is referred to in the text



The bureau at the right is Sheraton's design, the foot being an extension of the corner post. At the center and left are two Heppelwhite bureaus having the French foot which is peculiar to this design

A Changed Taste In Tables

Chicago

STYLES in furniture, as well as in clothes, architecture and almost everything else that concerns our mode of living, change with the years. And nowhere, according to W. H. Wilson, vice-president of the American Furniture Mart at Chicago, has the change in furniture fashions been more pronounced than in the evolution of the "occasional" table.

Time was when one large table, usually designated by the family as the "living room table," dominated the parlor of the American home. Now, in the opinion of this man whose work places him in a position to know, this autocrat of the parlor has been dethroned and banished to the attic, or else is sharing its reign with several smaller tables, one for each cluster of furniture in the room.

He sees in this change evidence of the growing good taste and judgment of the modern American housewife. In utility, as well as in appearance, several tables, placed where they are needed to provide a place for reading lamps, books or magazines, far surpass the old bulky "autocrat," which, at one period on our history, was almost inevitably placed squarely in the center of the room, defying any effort at harmonizing or tastefully arranging other pieces of furniture.

As the demand of the modern home-planner for odd tables has grown, the supply to meet the demand has also increased. Now the most fastidious housewife can find a table that will harmonize with any group of chairs, davenports, bookcases, radio or desks that she may have devised.

One hint to the shopper:

"Table legs should be slightly larger than the legs of adjacent chairs. In selecting a table, the size of each piece of furniture in the group should be considered. The relationship between the table top and the chair seat determines the correct size for the table legs."

As the popularity of various pieces of furniture wanes and rises, the fashionableness of furniture designs also varies. Among other styles, he says, the French Provincial, which harmonizes beautifully with American Colonial designs, has enjoyed a new renaissance.

"Provincial furniture combines simplicity, robustness and simplicity. Rustic and peasant forms are merged with the elegance of accepted style periods. Provincial French cabinet makers did not adhere strictly to the accepted designs of the times, but successfully united the best points of two or three styles. Such furniture is admirably suited to the Colonial home."

As for woods, oak, in early English styles, is having a comeback, according to Mr. Wilson. It's now a dark, mellow wood, far different from the golden oak that adorned "grandpa's sittin' room." Also, he says, it's far more attractive than the mission style that America saw 20 years ago.

Another Colonial Home Preserved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

A NEW section of the first unit of the new Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, consisting of three rooms devoted to the art of the American Colonial and early Federal periods, has been opened to the public. Two of these rooms have the original paneling, and woodwork of a house built in North Branford, Conn., in about 1710, and are known as the "Branford Rooms." They reflect the home surroundings of a well-to-do family in Colonial Connecticut two centuries or more ago.

The house, threatened with demolition when the New Haven Water Company began to construct its new reservoir, was purchased by the university two years ago. The plans of the new gallery were modified to accommodate the two principal rooms so that the four windows and staircase could be installed in their proper relative positions. The re-erection was carried out under the supervision of J. Frederick Kelly of New Haven, architect, author, authority on early Connecticut domestic architecture.

The house was built a few years after Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall's mansion at Branford, and probably in emulation of it. Like many old houses, it went through many vicissitudes, and was finally used by workmen on the reservoir. All of the paneling, however, had been repainted, and was therefore protected. It also had been papered a number of times by occupants of the house, so that it was necessary to scrape off a quantity of old wallpaper and remove many layers of white paint to get down to the bare, unstained, whitewood paneling in one room and to the original green-blue stain in the other.

Through the generosity of Francis P. Garvan, Yale '97, of New York city, the well-known collector of Americana, the two rooms have been furnished completely with early Connecticut pieces. On the walls hang a pair of portraits of Queen Anne and her Consort, George of Denmark, executed by a Colonial coach painter, apparently after engravings. Here also are portraits of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Yale 1745, and of John Davenport, the first minister of Center Church.

The large adjacent gallery contains a greater and more varied collection of portraits, for many years the property of the university, and is embellished with English and American furniture, also was lent by Mr. Garvan. The room is considered quite different from the usual formal museum gallery, as the furniture is not only most interesting and pleasing in itself but affords a natural setting for the paintings.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

ONLY a few weeks ago a William and Mary silver tankard, dated 1693, which was discovered in 1810, hidden under a staircase in a manor house at Sutton Courtenay and mentioned in a will as of the value of "three pounds' price" (about $15) was sold for more than £300—about $1500.

Again, a silver sixteenth century cup was sold for £50 not many years ago to assist an English church in buying some new communion plate. The same cup was resold in 1924 for £10,000 and bought by the British authorities to be a national possession for all time.

An Elizabethan dinner service of plates and dishes made from silver captured from the Spanish Armada was buried near Dartmoor, Devonshire, in the troublous days of the English Civil War. It remained underground and its whereabouts forgotten. In 1821—nearly two centuries later—it was discovered by accident, unearthed and carefully cleaned. This service came into the London auction rooms in 1911, when it realized £11,500.

Considerable mystery often exists about the identity of the ultimate private purchaser of historic old silver articles from the London salesrooms. Take, for example, that wonderful mazer-bowl which for centuries had been in the Scottish family of Sir Malcolm MacGregor. This, as readers of this letter are aware, was sold to a Bond Street dealer, about 18 months ago, for the record sum of £10,000.

The auctioneer who sold it to the dealer has recently publicly announced on several occasions, in his newspaper advertisements, that the present owner of the bowl is a well-known London nwspaper magnate, even mentioning the man's name. The dealer who bought the bowl now issues a denial that the newspaper magnate is the owner and the mystery is deeper than ever.

Few collectors, again, are even remotely aware of the jealously preserved identity of the shy English M. P. who for years has owned the only complete set of 13 Henry VIII silver Apostle spoons which were sold to a London dealer in 1903 for £4900. Many private collectors in England shun publicity about their treasures.

An astonishing traveling-case, the contents of which aroused considerable interest among collectors and afforded a fascinating sidelight on the manners and customs of old Georgian days, was put up to auction in a London salesroom a short time ago.

This case was of mahogany and fitted, among other things, with nothing less than a portable, oblong, silver bathtub, 5 inches deep, 11 inches wide and 1½ feet in length.

It was designed to give a refreshing splash, at all events, to one who traveled in the uncomfortable early coaches, and in need of the only "wash and brush up" possible while journeying a century or so ago, before the coming of the railway.

This strange bath bore the usual silver marks, showing that it was made in 1805—the year of the Battle of Trafalgar.

The other articles available in the case to make the toilet complete—all made in old Georgian days—included:

Four silver toilet boxes plated with gold.

Four handsome glass scent bottles.

Two mother-o'pearl button hooks.

One silver cylindrical case for a shaving brush.

One silver gold-plated spoon.

This strange and somewhat cumbrous relic of the days of the bucks and dandies belonged originally, it seems, to the Honorable William Burrell, son of Priscilla Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. She was Horace Walpole's "Ancaster Infanta" and her husband became Lord Gwydyr.

The case and contents of this aid to "travel de luxe" in bygone days were knocked down to a prominent Bond Street dealer for £220, about $1100.

I may add that a well-known English peer, who has a wonderful collection of old plate, possesses the actual silver baths which accompanied the great Duke of Marlborough when he set out on his campaigns.

Indiana Antiquarians

ON THE shady lawn of the S. S. Harding homestead at Old Milan, Ind., the Ripley County Historical Society devoted its annual midsummer meeting and homecoming to an informal program on local antiques and collecting. One member announced the discovery of a wag-on-the-wall clock of English origin. This very early type of timepiece, harking back to the days before the works were inclosed in cases, once hung on the wall in the servants" quarters in an English home. "What price?" "Can't be bought."

A query regarding tin lanterns brought a full response, many members having both the early pierced in and the later glassed types in their collections. These are still to be found occasionally, along with such accessories as candle-molds, snuffers and extinguishers. Some of the more ornate patterns lend themselves well to electric installation and are being used as hall lights. Specimens of lard lamps are likewise to be found, a so-called "Betty" type being among the latest acquisitions of the society.

A very fertile source of local glassware was the Louisville Glass Works of Louisville, Ky. The so-called "Pike's Peak Bottle" was described as a curiosity having the American eagle pressed on one side and a Pike's Peak bound miner on the other.

Dr. Vincent of Sunman, owner of one of the outstanding collections of the state, spoke of an Indian ax of stone "one of the best specimens to be seen anywhere," and "a bow with sinew string so large and strong that no man in Ripley County today could bend it." Discussion followed concerning local Indian relics and the mounds, a still greater antiquity. It was stressed that these mounds, well scattered through the various townships of the county, were so remote in origin that even the Indians had no traditions concerning them. They knew the mound builders to be of a still earlier race with which they had no connection whatever—and that was all.

The treasurer of the society called attention to the fact that "the Serpent and the Egg," found in mounds of the adjacent region, was an ancient Chinese symbol for wisdom, also a well-known symbol of the Druids of prehistoric Britain—a link which makes Indiana one with the world, however young it may seem comparatively speaking.

President Robinson of Versailles, who had just returned from a pilgrimage to eastern Pennsylvania, spoke of the recent bicentennial celebration at Lancaster, of the national shrines at Valley Forge and Gettysburg, and of the various people who add so much local color and interest to those regions.

The story of the Cloister House at Ephrata brought forth the fact that some of the colonial money, printed by that institution, is in the possession of a member of the local historical society. The Harding Homestead, with its splendid collection of furniture, furnishings and miscellaneous antiques, was as usual an object of much interest.

Adapting the Antique to Present Ideals and Uses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

OUR photograph shows a corner of a lounge in a small house in Curzon Street which has recently been redecorated. It is peculiarly significant. Our readers will at once notice the handsome mirror, which is painted on the back of the glass with a vase of exotic flowers and with birds and butterflies on the wing. They will notice also the carved and gilt Renaissance candlesticks which have been adapted for use with electric light. But the really startling feature is the pair of inverted candlesticks which are used as legs for the console table. The effect is whimsical but with a pleasing element of symmetry.

By Permission G. Basedon Butt

Painted mirror and console table, the legs of which are inverted candlesticks

In this same house, which has been decorated by the Marchese Malacrida, there are several instances of a similar kind of ingenuity. In the principal bedroom is a handsome wardrobe which has been made with panels from an old Queen Anne screen; and in the boudoir a seventeenth century "prie-Dieu" is used as a desk for the telephone directory, the telephone itself being concealed in an ecclesiastical reliquary.

These ideas suggest that other antique furniture which has long outlived the needs it was designed to meet could be similarly adapted to new uses. An eighteenth-century powdering stand, with its bowl of Oriental porcelain, could be used for the display of flowers; a seventeenth-century Bible box or a lace box could be used for jewelry or minor articles of apparel, such as scarves or neckware. Again, an old livery cupboard, once deemed satisfactory for foodstuff, could be used as a collector's cabinet for displaying small pieces of choice pottery or glass.

The color scheme in the lounge illustration is a brilliant example of the adaptation of modern ideals in decoration to an antique setting. The walls are in pale lavender stippled oil paint, scumbled with silver on the cornices and moldings. The polished parquet floor is partially covered by a large Persian rug in tones of pink and lavender blue; the settees are upholstered with damask in lavender blue and pale gold, a pinker shade of lavender embroidered with sprays of flowers in bright colors being used for the window curtains and pelmet. The ceiling is in silver leaf, lacquered to prevent tarnishing, and it increases by reflection the light in what would otherwise be a rather dark room.

Wanted—Old Pictures of
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.
A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

THE MONITOR READER

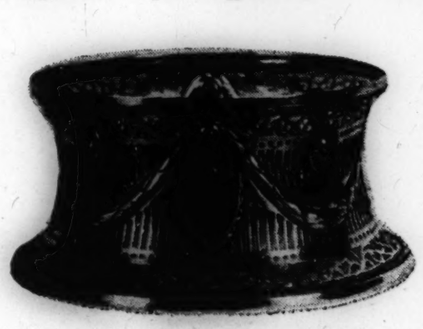
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Twenty.
2. When Cæsar's soldiers used the red flag as a warning of impending battle.
3. Powdered milk.
4. Eight per cent.
5. Jonas Hanway.

AU QUATRIÈME

The Wanamaker Collection of

Antique English Silver



An Exceedingly Fine Irish Silver Dish Ring
Made in Dublin circa 1779

AVERY notable example of a form of silver peculiar to Ireland. Dish rings were made, according to authorities on old Irish silver, to support punch bowls of Oriental porcelain, so that the hot bowl should not injure the polished surface of the table. They are sometimes incorrectly referred to as potato rings, but were never so called during the time they were in fashion.

The beautiful ring illustrated is pierced and ornamented in a design "as Classic as the old doorways of Dublin," with swags of bay leaves, medallions, rosettes, and a shield with the owner's crest. Classicism was influencing all the decorative arts of Europe at this period, and it is interesting to note that Irish interpretations of the prevailing fashion exhibit a peculiarly robust and vigorous quality. The ring is 7 inches in diameter.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

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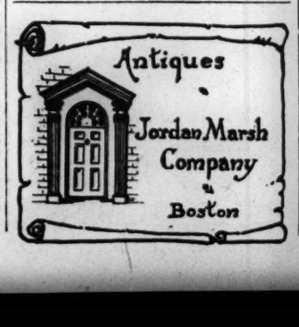
Wanamaker Place at Broadway and Ninth Street

Just what you want
Decorative
Moore Push Pins
"To Hang Up Things"
10c 3 Sizes 6 Colors
a Block—All Dealers

Authentic Antiques
Personally selected genuine New England pieces. Furniture, Glass, Pewter, Mirrors, and other interesting items.
Goods Carefully Shipped.
ALTON L. DEAN
Catsumet, Cape Cod, Mass.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"Our Cousin Jessamine"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

JUST at the edge of the Grays' peach orchard stood a tiny cottage of two little rooms. It had been built for the children, and sometimes it was called the playhouse and sometimes the workshop.

It was to this little cottage that the children took Jessamine on the first afternoon of her visit.

"Oh, what a dear little house!" cried Jessamine. "All covered with vines!" It was the first interest she had shown, and Phyllis was pleased.

"Yes, we call it Honeysuckle Cottage," she said, "on account of the honeysuckle vines."

"Is it a playhouse?" asked Jessamine.

"Yes, and a workshop, too," said Phyllis. "One side is fixed up for housekeeping, you see." She opened a door, and Jessamine saw a little table and chairs, a little cupboard with pots and pans and dishes, and a tiny electric stove. "Do you cook here?" asked Jessamine. "Is that a real stove?"

"It's just an old flat toaster Mother used to use; but we can boil eggs on it or fry bacon or make toast or do lots of things. I'll tell you, though I like the workshop better," said Phyllis laughing. She opened the door and showed another room fitted up with a work bench and tools, with shelves holding supplies and articles the children were working on at the time.

Jessamine looked at the room without much interest. "What do you do here?" she asked, again with the air of slight surprise and disapproval that she had shown at first.

"Oh, make things," said Phyllis eagerly. "We made those shelves ourselves, and we've made stools and benches and lots of things. See what the boys are making now for the Hobby Exhibit!" She pointed proudly to the ship models.

The Hobby Exhibit

"We haven't explained to Jessamine about the Hobby Exhibit," said Ted. "You see, Jessamine, all the grades in our school are having a Hobby Exhibit."

"Are these things you make in school?" asked Jessamine, looking at Ted's sailboat and George's steamship, and raising her eyebrows.

"No, but our principal says we ought to have some outside thing to be interested in, too. Something we'll like to do out of school hours and in vacations. He says we can call it our hobby. And so, at the big Parent-Teacher meeting next month, we're going to have this exhibit."

"I shouldn't think they'd make you do outside work like that," objected Jessamine.

"They don't make us," began Phyllis, half-indignantly, when George interrupted.

"Nobody has to make anything for the exhibit," he said, "but nearly everybody wants to. The grades that have 100 per cent will get a banner."

"Everybody in the third grade is working on something," put in Ted.

"We think we'll show up 100 per cent in the exhibit. Isn't there something you like to do specially well? Haven't you got any kind of a hobby?"

"I like to read," said Jessamine, half-defiantly.

"Well, it has to be something else besides reading," said Phyllis, looking a little troubled. "Of course, Miss Baxter, our teacher, said we could do something suggested by reading. But she says that though reading is a fine thing to do, we ought to know how to do other things, too—active things, she said, with our hands. Do you like to sew?"

"No, I don't," said Jessamine decidedly. She was wishing she was back in Chicago where her school didn't have ridiculous things like hobby exhibits.

"Or paint?" asked Phyllis hopefully.

Jessamine shook her head.

"Some of the girls have gardens, and they will bring vegetables or flowers to the exhibit," said Ted. "Phyl could do that if she wanted to. She has a fine garden. But she's going to have the best exhibit of anybody," he added, chuckling. And down from the shelf he lifted a big square of heavy cardboard on which was set out a tiny seaside village. There were small houses and shops and a little church. There was a strip of sandy beach, and even a little pier.

"Did Phyllis make that?" There was a different sort of surprise in Jessamine's voice this time.

Phyllis's Toy Village

"Of course it isn't finished," Phyllis hastened to explain. "The houses must be painted, some of them, and I must put paper windows in the little church, and do lots of things."

"Why, that must be hard to do. You'll have to be so careful," said Jessamine, more surprised than ever, for Phyllis had seemed to her rather a rough-and-ready young person, and not one to work carefully on such delicate work as putting paper windows in a tiny cardboard church."

"Oh, Phyl can work carefully if she wants to," laughed Ted. "I think that village will take the prize. It ought to."

"Is there a prize?" asked Jessamine, with more interest.

"I should think so. The winner will be class president for the rest of the year."

"Oh, is that all?" Jessamine didn't sound impressed.

But Phyllis was concerned with another matter. "Some of the girls are making sets of paper dolls, and some are making doll clothes," she said, "and some are hemming towels, and some are making little lampshades. Would you care to do any of those things?"

"No," said Jessamine. "I'm sure I don't know what I could make. I shouldn't think I'd be expected to make anything, since I've only just come."

"But then our room wouldn't get a banner," said Phyllis, with troubled eyes.

"What good does a banner do, anyway?" said Jessamine. She was wishing she could do something very clever for the Hobby Exhibit. If she couldn't do something better than the others, she didn't care to make anything at all. She didn't intend to be laughed at by these small-town school children. "Well, if I can think of something special, I'll do it," she said carelessly. And with that the others had to be content.

Phyllis had looked forward very much to Jessamine's coming, and she couldn't help feeling a little disappointed. "She doesn't seem to be interested in what we're doing, or to care to join in much," she thought, "but I suppose that when she gets better acquainted, it will be different. I hope she'll be nice and friendly to the girls, and then she'll have good times at school, anyway."

The girls at school were quite ready to make Phyllis's cousin welcome. Phyllis was relieved and pleased to see that they liked Jessamine. They liked her neat, dainty appearance and her quiet manners. "I seem like a tomboy beside her," thought Phyllis. And she remembered, these days, to brush her hair oftener and to keep her shoes shined.

Jessamine had said no more about the Hobby Exhibit, but Phyllis was spending every moment she could spare on her tiny village.

"It's nearly finished," she said, one evening at supper. "Tomorrow's Saturday, and I think I can finish it."

But the next morning, when she entered the workroom, she gave a gasp and a long-drawn "O-oh!"

For scattered helter-skelter on the floor, with houses bent and windows broken, lay her precious village.

(To Be Continued)

T. P., the Turtle

A True Story

VACATIONISTS spending some time at Town Point, Maryland, found in the course of their rambles a small turtle, which they brought home with them to Philadelphia. They named him T. P. for Town Point, and turned him loose in the backyard of a city house.

It was a confined space, but big enough to provide sufficient exercise for a turtle, and it had the great advantage of being securely fenced in. There was a good-sized grass plot, and a very large honeysuckle vine climbing over the back porch.

T. P. quickly became domesticated. He explored every nook of his domain and greatly enjoyed bathing in the pan of water provided him. At first, whenever anyone attempted to handle him, he would retire within his shell, true turtle fashion; but soon, discovering that he was among friends, he would continue to squirm with his head and all four feet even though held upside down in the air.

As it was not known whether he could secure his own subsistence under the conditions, he was fed once every day. T. P. was quick to perceive this advantage, and very soon presented himself regularly at the kitchen door demanding his rations with expressive cranings of the neck.

With the advent of cold weather he disappeared, and after a little search his place of hibernation was discovered at the foot of the honeysuckle vine, about 12 inches below the surface.

More than once that first winter his mistress uncovered him to see how he was getting along, marveling at the strangeness of his repose and wondering within herself whether he would ever again patrol the grass plot. With the first thunderstorm of spring, however, there was T. P. marching up and down, bearing no traces of his experience other than a liberal quantity of mud on his shell, which the warm April shower quickly cleansed. That his memory of his new friends was entirely clear after his long nap was proved by his promptly presenting himself at the kitchen door for his ration of meat.

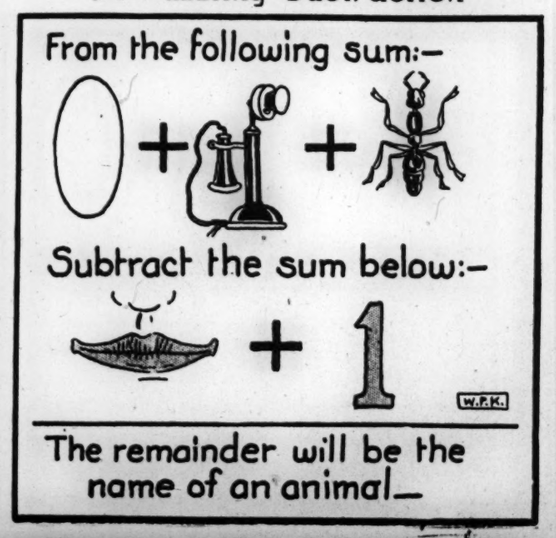
This went on for several years, and the routine of T. P.'s life was very interesting to observe. Invariably, after waking from his siesta, he came to look for his human friends. Then came removal to a suburban house, where it was not possible to have the yard fenced in, and after T. P. had twice been rescued from the street, it was thought best to return him to his native haunts, and this was regretfully done.

A Student

Baby borrows Mary's book
When Mary goes to play;
Finds a quiet, cozy nook,
Tucks himself away.
But oh, the funny little clown,
He holds the volume upside down!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

A Puzzling Subtraction



THE VIKINGS

DOWN TO THE FIRTH SO BLUE AND DEEP
THE BROODING PINES AND HEMLOCKS CREEP;
AND IN THE WOODS ON EITHER HAND,
QUAINTLY PAINTED HOUSES STAND.

HERE THE VIKINGS VENTURED FORTH
FAR INTO THE MYSTIC NORTH,
AND HERE AGAIN, IN HAPPY PLAY,
OTHER VIKINGS SAIL TODAY.

NILS IS CAPTAIN, I AM CREW,
MARI STEERS; AND SWIFT AND TRUE,
OUR SHIP, A SKIMMING BIRD, EXPLORES
OCEAN WASTES AND UNKNOWN SHORES.

BEATRICE AND BARBARA BROWN

The Pink Pelicans

HARRY and Susie Pelican have lived with Mr. Willis in Mitchell Park ever since they left their home in the reeds on the shore of St. Lucia Bay, Zululand, when they were only two and a half months old.

When they first came from Zululand, and indeed, up to their first anniversary, they were dressed very plainly in gray brown, but now that they are two and a half years old, and quite grown up, they are a symphony of color.

Their costumes are of beautiful, smooth, blush pink feathers; they wear a pale blue stripe down the top of the beak, which looks as if it were painted on afresh every morning with a fairy brush, and the big yellow fish pouch which they carry under their beaks sparkles like a sunbeam. Their keen eyes are bright red, and when they spread out their long wings, they show a white lining striped with black.

Their home in Mitchell Park is on a pretty little island shaded by tall bamboos and shrubs, and inclosed by a wire netting fence. When Mr. Willis goes for a walk through the park, he often takes Harry and Susie with him. They love to go about with him, and when Jimmie, the Indian boy, opens the gate to let them out, they skim across the lawn with outspread wings, and race each other round and round.

Then they play games with Mr. Willis. Harry opens his big beak and pretends to swallow his bald head; they push their beaks into his pockets to find the titbits that are always hiding there, and before Jimmie sends them back to their island they pay a visit to the office to take a look at their latest photos.

One morning Harry began to tell Susie that the monkeys had been throwing banana skins into their pool again, but Susie was so busy splashing in the water, cleaning herself and fluffing out her feathers, that she did not take any notice of what he said.

Harry thought that she had not

Harry and Susie Go for a Walk With Mr. Willis.

heard him, so he began again in a louder voice: "The monkeys have been . . ." but Susie murmured from under her wing, "Empire Day is much more important, and you had better hurry up, Harry, and make yourself presentable."

Then before Harry could ask a question she added, "No, I don't know what Empire Day is, but I am sure it means visitors and a pelican photo."

As Susie was putting the last touches to her toilet, she happened to glance up the hill and suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, that poor dear baby elephant."

Harry was too busy with his bath to speak, but Susie did not notice that as she continued, "Only eighteen months old, a mere baby, and so far away from its mother that it doesn't know any better, I suppose!"

"What baby elephant, what mother?" questioned Harry, absorbed with his washing.

"Why, the Indian baby elephant that came across in a ship from India some months ago. It is sucking up red dust in its trunk, and squirting it all over its boby. It probably thinks it is washing itself in nice clean water. Dear, dear!"

Just at that moment Jimmie opened the gate, and there was Mr. Willis with some visitors and a camera, and Susie winked at Harry as they sailed out to the lawn and had this photo taken with their good friend.

Anne's Questions

All About the Rainbow

"I WISH that it would stop raining," said Anne.

"Perhaps it will," said Daddy.

"I'm about drenched."

"I'm soaked," said Anne.

They plodded along in the wet, shivering. Then the clouds broke and a stream of sunlight came through.

"Here's the end," said Daddy. "Now it won't be so bad. I always feel more cheerful when the sun comes out."

"Oh, look," said Anne. "There's the end of a rainbow."

"See how it is getting longer," said Daddy. "Now it is halfway across the sky and beginning to curve down."

"They used to think there was a pot of gold at the end of it, didn't they?" asked Anne.

"That was long ago," said Daddy. "Just a fancy. They knew no one would ever get to the end of it, and either get the gold or prove them wrong."

"What makes the rainbow?" asked Anne. "Why don't we see one every time it rains?"

"The sun shining on the raindrops as they fall makes it," said Daddy. "We don't have many of them because we don't often have sunlight while it is still raining."

"But how does the sun make it?"

"The sun's rays enter the raindrops and are reflected back out of them, and as they come out are dispersed into colors as with a prism. You have played with a prism and seen the colors, . . . of course, you have. Birdies on the wall."

"Oh, yes," said Anne.

"Well, it is much the same with the raindrops. Only the light is reflected inside the drop as in a mirror and sent back toward the sun instead of through the prism and onto the wall."

"How can a drop reflect like a mirror?" asked Anne.

"Water reflects perfectly underneath," said Daddy. "Take a glass of water and dip your finger in it and look up at it from below. The tip of your finger looks as if it were sticking down through a piece of polished metal, more like quicksilver than water. They call it total reflection because absolutely all the light is turned back."

"It is all the way across now," said Anne. "See how bright it is, Daddy. And look, there is another rainbow outside of it."

"Yes," said Daddy. "There can be even more than two, though I have never seen them. The first one is always the brightest."

"The colors aren't the same," said Anne in surprise. "The bright bow is red on the inside. How funny."

"That is because the light comes out of the drop in several places. The light that comes out in one direction gives us the primary bright bow, the light that comes out in another direction gives us the secondary bow."

"Oh," said Anne. She didn't really see, but it didn't make much difference.

They watched it for some time as they walked along. It grew dim and then bright again. Then it disappeared for a while. And then it came out once more in all its glory.

"Daddy," said Anne. "Isn't this rainbow higher than the other one was?"

"Yes," said Daddy, "it is. The lower the sun sinks, the higher the rainbow. Our eye is on a line from the center of the sun to the center of the bow. That is why they appear only late in the afternoon. When the sun is high, the bow is below us."

"Daddy, if you were in an airplane way up in the sky, wouldn't you see the rainbow at noon?"

"Probably," said Daddy. "You should be able to."

They walked on for a while, watching the colors come and go. Finally Anne pointed to the end of the bow. "Daddy," she said. "I see that barn through the rainbow. I thought it was ever so far off."

"Oh, no," said Daddy. "I don't know just how far it is off, but perhaps the distance varies with different sized drops. I have seen a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose."

"Does the rainbow mean anything?" asked Anne.

"There is an old saying: 'Rainbow at night, sailor's delight.' replied Daddy, and I am sure that this rainbow is our delight even if we are not sailors."

Chip Goes to Church

A True Story

THE Graham family live on an island in the St. John River which flows through New Brunswick, and Chip is their dog. He is a shaggy little fellow of the spaniel variety with long floppy ears, curly black hair and a nose that is always restlessly searching around for scents or trailing people.

Nobody else lives on the island, but there are a number of houses on the mainland, and it is there the family go to church. In the winter they cross on the ice, but in summer they row over in a boat. Chip came to them when he was little more than a puppy and everywhere the children went he followed along, so when they all gathered ready for church on Sunday he wanted to go, too. He had been fastened in, but jumped out through a broken pane in the woodshed window and arrived on the beach just as they were getting into the boat.

What to do? Leave him, and he might get into mischief; take him back, and they would all be late.

"Oh, let him come," urged the children. "We can teach him to keep still. He is always so obedient."

So, much to Chip's joy, he was invited into the boat and rowed over to the other shore with the rest. When they were going into the church Mr. Graham waited until last and tried, quite warily, to shut the door on him but found that Chip—not so unsuspecting, after all—declined to be closed out and had wriggled in while he was turning around. He trotted up to the family pew and lay down across the opening. He was a very quiet dog and lay quite still even though the hymns and organ often made him howl at home, and although he went to sleep with his nose on his paws and missed the collection he did not snore or snap at flies. The children were very proud of him. "Didn't we tell you!" they said.

Fall came—and such freshets! The river was high and swollen. Bits of driftwood and dead leaves were borne south on its broad swift current. The Sabbath day broke in pouring rain. Boats could not cross and nobody could go to church.

"We will have services at home then," Mrs. Graham said. "As soon as the morning chores are done we'll gather in the living room."

Chip rose up several times from where he was lying beside the woodbox and walked from one to another asking as best he could, "Tell me what this means; I don't understand. Aren't you going to church?"

"Oh, go lie down, Chip," Marjorie told him. "You're getting in the way."

Everybody else was too busy to pay any attention. He saw that they were not going and disappeared from the house.

During their hour of service and singing hymns the Grahams completely forgot about the little dog until it was over, when the rain stopped and the sun burst out.

"Where is Chip?" Jack asked.

"I don't know. I haven't seen him for a long time; not since before we began our services," answered Marjorie.

Nobody had. That set them all wondering. Scratch! scratch! came a familiar sound at the door with a short, quick "Let-me-in" bark, and into the kitchen bounced the little dog, soaking, dripping wet.

"Look how wet he is! He's been in the river!" Donald and Mary cried.

"He's been to church; that's where he's been," their father said quietly.

"Bow-wow-wow! Yes, I have!" barked Chip, very pleased with himself and managing a vigorous shake that sent the water drops flying.

He had evidently gone down to the river bank and, despite the high, rushing waters that confronted him, decided to swim across, for a few days later, when boats could come and go again, neighbors told the Grahams that he had arrived at the church, wet and happy, just in time to get inside.

He looked around as if to say, "Well, anyway, I am here!" and lay down in his usual place. As soon as church was over he trotted out and vanished from sight, quite satisfied that he had done his duty.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Condensed Names Puzzle published Aug. 26:

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The Mail Bag

Lowell, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Children's Page very much, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy, and the Snubs, and I also like "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." We once had a police dog and I named him Snubs from the Monitor.

We have a pet squirrel who comes every day for something to eat and climbs up the back screen door. Sometimes she will eat out of my mother's hand.

I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with any girl, especially from a foreign country.

Helen N.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I surely do love the Monitor. I enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles and the Sunset stories.

We have some beautiful parks in California. Griffith Park is a lovely park. There are many roads, and on each side of the roads there are trees and pretty green grass. There is a large picnic ground with tables.

We had our lunch on one of the tables in the lunch ground of the Western Avenue entrance. Afterward we walked down a little path. On each side was water with gold and silver fish and water lilies, and every every two or three yards were little falls of water and quantities of trees and moss.

Along the path were stone seats and log seats. It was a very pleasant trip.

There is another park in Los Angeles where there are many flowers, trees, shrubbery, and grass. It is called Exposition Park. It has some wonderful buildings. In the playground there are swings, bars, rings, and all outdoor sport things for children. It has a swimming pool, too.

I have taken piano lessons two years and I love piano work. I am 9 years old and should like to correspond with any girls my age or two or three years older especially in foreign countries. Kathleen T.

Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have read it both on the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with some girl my age in foreign countries, especially from France.

I have the privilege of attending Principia. I am interested in singing, dancing, and music, and I can speak a little French. I have been going to a Christian Science Sunday School since I was 4. Florence S.

Keokuk, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old. I have three sisters. I have a dog. One day Daddy bought me a play monkey. I showed my dog the monkey. He barked at it, then he went away. Esther H.

Grass Valley, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and my mother is helping me spell some of the words. I am 6 years old and I will be in the second grade this fall. I have a little brother and sister. My sister and I go to Sunday School every Sunday. This is a mining town. I should like to correspond with any boy my age. Wesley R.

Lynn, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, Milly-Molly-Mandy, and all the other stories. We have a lovely bathing beach in Lynn. Some of the beaches have seaweed.

I go to the Hood School and my brother and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like to correspond with some little girl my age. Marjorie L.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Although I am very fond of the Monitor, this is only the second time I have written to it. I think the Mail Bag is a very nice way of gaining many more friends.

I have two pets, a dog and a canary bird. They are very good friends. I am 11 years old and should like to hear from any little girl in any country who can write in English.

Jeannette P.

Cornwall, New York

Dear Editors:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, and Milly-Molly-Mandy.

We live in the country, and I just love it here. We have 48 acres of land, but it is almost all woods now.

I should like to correspond with girls my age in South Africa, England, and France. My favorite sports are swimming, skating and playball and basketball. I have a dog and a canary whose name is Dicky. He loves to take baths and he sings the most beautiful songs.

I am 11 years old and I attend Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newburgh, New York. Jean P.

[Thank you for sending the verses, Jean.—Ed.]

Crawford, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I want to send a letter to the Children's Page, so my Auntie is writing what I say. I have a dog named Pup, and a pony named Snowball. I ride the pony. He tried to buck with me but Daddy called to him and he stopped bucking.

I am 5 years old and am going to school this fall. I have a school book that I can read. I have a hen with seven little chicks that hatched under the porch. Harry G.

Boonton, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old, and in the fifth grade at school. I was in Florida for a year and went to Sunday School there. I have been on my uncle's farm, up north here, for four years.

When I go out walking, my favorite occupation is collecting leaves. I have a St. Bernard dog, and a little kitten named Johnny that sits up. I should like to correspond with girls from 8 to 10 years of age.

Vallera C.

Buffalo, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read Milly-Molly-Mandy, the jokes, Snubs and Waddles. I am 10 years old and will be in the 5A grade next year. I have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School.

My home is really in Sheridan, but I am staying in Buffalo for the summer. I enjoy Buffalo very much. We have a swimming pool and go swimming every day. If we go to Sheridan for the winter, I will probably join the Girl Scouts.

I should like to correspond with Eileen E. of San Diego, Calif., as I should like so much to hear all about that city. Betty B.

[If you will send in a letter to Eileen, it will be forwarded, Betty.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty Jean L. (8), Burley, Idaho.—Especially from England.
Patricia S. (8), Powersite, Mo.—From a foreign country.
Jean McL. (11), Chicago, Ill.
Eva T. (11), Ellisport, Wash.
Dorothy T. (11), Salt Lake City, Utah.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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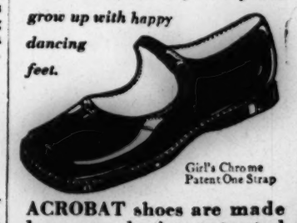

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Fall Outlook Good in United States—British Credit Situation

Confidence in United States trade and industrial conditions continues the chief characteristic of business sentiment.

Despite the high rate of manufacturing and the excellent trade reports of this summer, autumn expansion on a considerable scale is expected.

Encouraging fall prospects already are visible in the steel industry, renewed railroad buying among them. Construction work, which has been on the decline recently, has shown some increases in the last week or two. A good demand for shoes has stimulated operations in the shoe industry and has been reflected in hide and leather markets.

Perhaps the most emphatic expression of public sentiment as regards the business outlook has been witnessed in the stock market. While the break in prices of stocks which followed the raising of the rediscount rate was tremendous, the recovery has been surprisingly vigorous and has continued despite two substantial weekly increases in brokers' loans.

A factor supporting confidence generally, as well as contributing to the interest in rail stocks, has been the upward trend of freight traffic as shown in recent reports on car loadings. Railroad earnings also have shown big gains.

Brokers' Loans at New High

The credit situation remains sung, and the policy of the Federal Reserve Bank, as indicated in its statements, is one of releasing credit sparingly. This week's increase in brokers loans was $132,000,000, and followed a gain of $133,000,000 last week, bringing the total of outstanding loans of this class to the record figure of $6,217,000,000.

Trade volume during the week ended Aug. 24, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was larger than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of 1928.

Distribution of merchandise and commodities was on a scale smaller than that of the previous week, but substantially greater than that of the corresponding week last year.

The general level of wholesale prices showed a further decline from the preceding week, and was 3 per cent under the level of a year ago.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,525,953,000, a gain of 29.3 per cent, compared with those in the like week of 1928.

Financing by bonds totaled $6,691,410, compared with $54,515,000 last week, and $9,700,000 in the similar week last year.

Reports from Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—The award of the arbitration board on wage reductions in the cotton trade, says a cable dispatch to the United States Commerce Department, was for a decrease of 6.41 per cent, instead of the 12.5 per cent proposed by mill owners. The new wage scale is to go into effect Sept 9.

Registration of persons seeking employment showed a total of 1,169,000 Aug. 13, this number comparing with 1,137,000 July 15 and 1,314,000 a year ago.

Some concern is expressed over credit conditions, a rise in the Bank of England rate being considered inevitable if the outflow of gold continues.

ARGENTINA—Business in Argentina throughout the last month has been generally satisfactory. Trade in yarns was quiet, and some other lines were seasonably dull, notably the automotive trade. August truck sales, however, were in excess of those of July. Imports of motor vehicles continue heavy in anticipation of heavy demand after September.

BRAZIL—A gradual upward trend in Brazilian business is reported, although dullness still is general. Some weakness was noted in exchange near the middle of the month, but there has been increased firmness since then. Business failures were fewer in August than in previous months.

Leading Stock Markets

The movement of prices in the New York stock market has been generally upward this week. Daily advances were followed in some instances by late profit-taking, but in Friday's market, although brokers' loans were at a new peak and a three-day holiday was about to begin, the trend was vigorously upward throughout the day.

The London stock market closed the week under pressure. Profit-taking was widespread and resulted in numerous declines. Gilt-edged securities were weak, due to the likelihood of a rise in the Bank of England rate.

The last three days on the Paris Bourse have shown a revival of interest in this market, attributed in some measure to the Hague settlement. Buying began Wednesday and continued through Friday, large orders from French capitalists being numerous. Foreign buying interest also was considerable.

Stocks were notably firm on the Berlin Bourse as the week drew to its close. Openings Friday were 3 to 5 points higher and some further gains were recorded. Glanzstoff, however, was the target of a bear attack, and lost about 20 points during the session.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.84¼	$4.84¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.84¾	4.84¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0291	.0291⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0522½	.0523⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2377½	.2381	.238
Austria—schilg	.1409	.1408½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295⅜	.0296⅜	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2659½	.2662	.263
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅛	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4002	.4002	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745⅛	.1745½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2660½	.2663	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1473½	.1473	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676½	.2679	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923¾	.1924½	.193
Jugoslavia—dlna	.0175¾	.0175¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4846	.4846	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5784	.5896	*
India—rupee	.3612	.3612	.4866
Japan—yen	.4665	.4660	.4985
Phil'ndes—peso	.4975	.50	.5
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4200	.4196	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1184	.1187	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9840	.9840	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅜	.99⅛	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3987½	.3981½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

BOND MATURITY EXTENDED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today approved the extension of the maturity date of $45,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad to July 1, 1950.

Stock Exchange Holiday

By the Associated Press

New York

THE New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange and stock exchanges in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Montreal were closed today as a special holiday, and will be closed Monday, Labor Day. Banks were open as usual today, but will be closed Monday. The New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade were open today, but trading in securities and cotton seed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was suspended. The rubber and hide exchanges also were closed. The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the Cocoa Exchange are closed regularly on Saturdays during the summer.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY CONTINUES AT HIGH LEVEL DURING WEEK

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly review says:

With the virtual ending of the summer, there comes to a close what has been in various respects a distinctive period in business. Not only has relative vigor in trade prevailed, broadly viewed, but some of the more important lines have maintained a degree of activity that would be conspicuous even at other times.

The situation has been unique, in that the traditional seasonal slackening has been decidedly less pronounced than usual, and this is considered an indication of the trend toward narrower swings of the commercial pendulum.

Such a phase has become increasingly evident during the last two years, and it is regarded as a reflection of changed methods of operation, with a more rapid turnover at smaller margins of profit on individual commitments. The earnings of numerous corporations have given concrete proof of the large volume of transactions, for many commodity prices have ruled comparatively low, and there is no definite sign now of a general advance.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It is quite certain that monetary developments will not be sufficiently adverse to cause an impairment of confidence. Business prospects continue as promising as ever. Speculation for the rise, therefore, may be expected to continue until it gets out of hand.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Most pronounced is the continuancy of the policy of buying only the best stocks—not the best, regardless of present ratio of earnings, are the ones which continue to be picked up and tucked away. The ever-diminishing supply of these stocks makes the market for them more volatile when the demand for them develops. The general breadth and strength of the market for high-grade stocks without any boiling characteristics in second-grade stocks would indicate generally advancing prices.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The point we would make is, that with all our prosperity—and there is no question but that it is at a generally high level—there are several important industries where profits are distinctly subnormal. Quite properly, the advances in stocks have been confined to the issues representing the most prosperous lines, such as steel, public utilities, electrical equipment, food products, copper, etc., and these are today the great popular favorites. They have, however, in so many instances, reached levels where not only current but future earnings have been liberally discounted that the question may well be raised whether, for the long pull, the greater possibilities do not lie with the issues some of the depressed industries, on the theory that these also may "join the procession." Very good instances of just such a process are to be found the last two years in steel and copper. It has been only in the last 18 months that these have been able to obtain proper returns on their investment, and only within the last year that the market has given generous recognition to this fact. There are some tangible reasons for expecting an improvement in several of the backward lines.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The railroad list is in the throes of what bids fair to be the greatest rail market on record. Buying is based on sharp increases in earnings, as shown by monthly statements, and with the profitable crop-moving season immediately ahead, it is likely that much higher levels will be enjoyed by rail shares as a group.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 31	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.46⅝	1.42⅝	1.52
Corn, 2 yellow	1.18⅝	1.17⅛	1.21⅝
Oats, 2 yellow	.58½	.58	—
Flour	7.00	7.24	6.30
Beef, family	28.00	28.25	28.00
Pork	.31	.31	.32
Lard	12.60	12.85	12.90
Cotton, mid-up	19.25	18.65	19.10
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.75
Steel bil, Pitts	35.00	36.00	32.00
Copper	.18	.18	.1475
Tin	.46125½	.4675	.47375½
Rubber	.20⅝	.20⅝	.1850
Sugar	.0550	.0550	.0550
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.30
Print cloth	.05¼	.05⅜	—

PANHANDLE OIL REGULATION

AMARILLO, Tex.—Oil production has been increasing in the Gray County area of Texas so rapidly that decisive measures for a curtailment were regarded as necessary by 40 officials of oil and pipe line companies with holdings in the county. At a meeting at Pampa, B. C. Low of Humble Oil & Refining Co. stated that for the week ended Aug. 24 the daily oil production of Gray County was 98,700 barrels of the 133,900 for the entire Panhandle.

CUTS GASOLINE PRICE

NEW YORK—To meet competitive conditions, Standard Oil Co. of New York has reduced both tank and wagon and service station prices of gasoline 3 cents a gallon in the metropolitan district, including Manhattan, the Bronx, Kings and Queens. The new prices are 14 cents a gallon in tank wagons and 16 cents at service stations, both excluding the 2-cent state tax.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $7,960,700 decrease; total net demand deposits (average), $27,197,0[illegible] increase; time deposits (average), $25,-[illegible],000 increase; clearings week ending today, $8,600,474,999; clearings week ending Aug. 24, $8,212,277,435; clearings this day, $1,799,552,462.

MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Advices received by the Rubber Exchange of New York from British Malaya, by way of London, estimate that gross shipments of crude rubber from the chief rubber producing sections of Malaya during August will total approximately 47,000 tons. This total is larger than the exports for either May, June or July of this year.

APPROVE CAPITAL CHANGES

NEW YORK—Shareholders of Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. have approved a change in par from $100 to $20 and an increase from $12,500,000 to $16,200,000, divided into 810,000 shares of $20 par.

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO.

CLEVELAND—Briggs Manufacturing Co. has leased additional land and buildings adjoining its present Cleveland plant. The land is 200 by 400 feet and has several buildings formerly used by Walker Motor Co. The lease is for five years.

DRY WEATHER IN ARGENTINA LIFTS WHEAT

Early Declines Followed by Upturn—Corn Has Sharp Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Bullish reports in regard to weather conditions in Argentina served to turn the trend of wheat prices for the time at least, late the last week, giving the market an upturn of about 4½ cents from the low point reached the first of the week.

It was noticeable that on all the declines under $1.40 there was good support in the December, notwithstanding vigorous efforts to break the market on the part of professionals.

Except that the offerings from the country were smaller and receipts lighter, the cash situation did not show much improvement, the export demand being indifferent, with foreigners relying on native wheat and Argentine offerings for the bulk of their supplies. Clearances from North America were only 5,092,000 bushels wheat and flour for the week.

Rain is badly needed in both Argentina and Australia, with the precipitation to date much below normal, conditions being similar to those which existed in Canada the last 10 months. The precipitation during September will be extremely important and if it is deficient it may prove the mainstay of the bulls. The Argentine acreage is about 10 per cent smaller than last year.

Canadian crop estimates are not being materially changed. United States spring wheat threshing reports also confirm the early estimates. Winter wheat movement has diminished to small proportions and, owing to the unprecedented early-season marketing, no burdensome pressure is now expected during the remainder of the season.

With the hot dry weather in the Northwest, cutting of wheat in Canada made rapid progress and the wheat is already in volume. The early Canadian movement will make a further glut in supplies in North America in all probability, and will be at least a temporary handicap to the bulls unless there is a radical change in the attitude of foreign buyers.

September wheat went to a wider discount, owing to the uncertainty in regard to storage room the coming month, holders being timid about carrying September in spite of the apparent profit there is in the carrying charge. It is expected deliveries will be moderate.

Unfavorable crop reports with forecasts that the feed grain situation the coming season will be unusually strong, owing to the loss in pastures and rough feeds and the small crop of oats, stimulated active buying of corn, with a sharp advance to the best levels in some time. It is expected the Sept. 1 private estimates will show about 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, compared with 2,840,000,000 bushels raised last year. Oats also have shown much strength, receipts falling off, and little pressure being exerted against the cash markets. The failure of the Canadian oats crop and the possibility of export business in United States oats have created bullish sentiment in regard to this grain.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET RATHER DULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Local cloth brokers report that Fall River mills have not this week received their usual share of the satisfactory late August business experienced in the New York market, with the impending federal cotton report being held responsible for the quietness here.

Spot goods sold on a limited basis, and very little contract business has been signed. Sateens were the only consistent seller. Prices, however, have held firm on all styles.

The brisk demand for sateens absorbed nearly all of the available 37½-inch, 64x88s, 4:70s, at 10 cents, with a good volume of sales being recorded in the 37½-inch, 64x104s, 4:37s, at 10⅞ to 11 cents. Othen sateen constructions also sold well.

Full prices were obtained for 36-inch goods, but the volume here was much smaller than usual for this time of the year. Some little business was done in wide and narrow odds, the former being the more in demand.

Sales of narrow printcloth constructions were largely limited to the 24-inch, 40x32s, at 3½ cents, and 31½-inch, 48 squares, at 5 cents.

Scattering orders were booked on marquisettes, but this situation was expected, as trading in these cloths gave evidence of petering out a few weeks ago.

Very little business was done in fine goods.

Current quotations on standard printcloths follow: 38½-inch, 64x60s, 8¼ cents; 39-inch, 56x54s, 6⅞ cents; 27-inch, 64x60s, 6¾ cents; 27-inch, 56x52s, 5 cents, and 25-inch, 40x32s, 3⅛ cents.

BIG INCREASE IN RAILROAD EARNINGS

NEW YORK—The first 72 roads to report show July net of $110,074,000, compared with $85,918,000 for July, 1928, an increase of 28.1 per cent. June net was $95,653,000. These same roads showed gross of $513,446,000, compared with $473,593,000, an increase of 8.4 per cent. June gross was $481,294,000.

Carriers so far reporting, which stated back mail pay included in July revenues, show $8,407,666. Excluding this, net for the 72 roads was $101,-666,774, an increase of 18.4 per cent over a year ago. Some roads have included back mail pay in June and July revenues without stating the amount.

On reports already received, it is estimated that net operating income for all roads for July will total $121,-000,000, compared with $95,226,267 for July, 1928. For the seven months ended July the roads would earn approximately $684,362,364, or at annual rate of return of 5.4 per cent on book value of $25,145,000,000, compared with a yearly rate of 4.45 per cent on $24,-793,000,000 in the like portion of 1928.

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON

NEW YORK—World takings of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 223,873 bales this week, compared with 196,181 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 809,950 bales, compared with 847,921 in the corresponding period of last season.

NEGOTIATING FOR MERGER

LONDON—Negotiations for the fusion of British northeast coast iron and steel firms, under leadership of Dorman, Long & Co., and Blockow, Vaughan & Co., with total capital between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000, are understood to have reached an advanced stage.

McCORD RADIATOR GAINS

McCord Radiator Corporation reports for the five months ended May 31 net profit of $515,428 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $323,536 in the like period of 1928.

Paramount Up to Its Name in World of Entertainment

Pioneer of Screen Entertainment More Than Doubles Profits in Decade

By G. R. ERICSON

Recognized as the pioneer and colossus of the motion picture industry, Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation today has a world-wide organization which has made its name known wherever moving pictures are shown.

It is a well-rounded industrial unit, producing, exhibiting and distributing films, with branches and agencies in practically every foreign country.

In addition to screen productions which now are all sound pictures, the company presents musical and novelty features, and has a substantial interest in the so-called legitimate stage. It owns or controls 370 theaters in many of the largest cities of this country and Europe and it has maintained its prestige by contracts with a large number of popular stars.

Paramount's earnings have been growing steadily the last decade, profits in 1928 being more than twice what they were in 1919. Its expansion through the purchase of theaters has given it the largest chain in the country, and its production of superfilms has insured it ever-growing audiences.

In some of its large units long queues of people form outside the box offices every day in lines which extend for a block or more and which lengthen tremendously on holidays and in the evenings.

Many of its films represent fortunes in cost, and the fact that failures have been negligible in its 13 years of operation speaks cogently for the judgment and ability of its literary and directorial staffs.

Paramount was formed in 1916 under the name of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation as a consolidation of three large producing companies. Its founders were not only far-sighted but ambitious. They rapidly expanded their holdings in various states, held as one of their primary aims the maintenance of a high standard of excellence in their productions, proceeded evidently on the policy that there is no advertising like a satisfied audience and that good and better pictures would justify increasing investment in large theaters.

The best stars were sought for its pictures and no expense was spared, in making of films which startled the theater-going world for richness, variety, scope and verisimilitude. Many of the super films cost between $500,000 and $1,000,000, but this was offset by increased receipts, such as those attracted by "The Covered Wagon," totaling about $5,000,000.

Has World's Largest Studio

The company makes pictures at Hollywood, Calif., and Long Island City, N. Y., having the largest studio in the world at the former place, with a tremendous area under glass.

Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, as it is now named, turned to the production of pictures with sound as soon as these seemed practicable, and is now producing sound pictures exclusively, though silent versions of most of its talking films are made to prevent loss of showings in foreign countries and in domestic theaters not wired for sound pictures. Last year 52 feature pictures were released, compared with 66 in 1927. The 1929 program calls for 65 feature films.

The company is necessarily in the real estate field in a large way, since it must lease, rent or own theaters to insure an outlet for its productions in various part of the country. It embarked upon the policy of acquiring property early, and the rise in the value of its real estate and leaseholds, particularly in the theater district of New York, furnishes a growing equity for the company's securities. Its best-known theater is the $16,000,000 31-story Paramount in Times Square, New York City, with a seating capacity exceeding 3600, while others nearby are the Rialto, the Rivoli and the Paramount in Brooklyn.

Large theaters are also located in Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Atlanta, Seattle, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Minneapolis, Toledo, O.; South Bend, Ind., and Portland, Ore., and in Bordeaux, Strasbourg and Marseilles, France.

Big Expansion Program

In all probability the company's major building program has been completed. The rapid expansion has absorbed surplus profits and at times even working capital, but now Paramount should stand to benefit substantially.

It acquired the majority of the stock of Balaban & Katz in 1926, a concern operating motion picture houses in and around Chicago, and added to its interest in this company in 1928 to a total of 87½ per cent.

Expansion thus far in 1929 has included the 100 per cent acquisition of A. H. Blank Theaters Corporation, which operated 22 theaters and two office buildings in Des Moines Ia. It also obtained half-interest in Publix-Fitzpatrick-McElroy, Inc., operating theaters in Muncie and Michigan City, Ind., a half-interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System and 70 per cent in the Kunsky Theaters Corporation.

In June of this year a 70 per cent interest was obtained in the Great States Theaters, Inc., a company operating 42 theaters in Illinois, as well as control of Northwest Theaters, Inc., operating theaters in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin and, finally, of Saenger Theaters, Inc., operating theaters in 11 southern states, Central America and the West Indies.

Paramount's investment in real estate and equipment as shown on the last balance sheet exceeded $117,000,-000, a figure which has undoubtedly grown substantially since then. The whole industry expanded enormously last year with the building of about $160,000,000 worth of theaters on top of the $200,000,000 expended for that purpose in 1927. Such investments by Paramount five years ago were less than $29,000,000.

Financial Position

The company has a bonded debt of $14,546,000 of 6 per cent bonds due in 1947, and there is owing also $8,512,310 of serial notes. Subsidiaries' mortgages and purchase money notes are outstanding to a total of $44,019,836. The financial position appears satisfactory, with working capital of $23,665,800. While this was about $2,400,000 less than in 1927, it was substantially larger than in any preceding year.

Included in current assets were inventories of negatives, positives and supplies totaling about $18,000,000. These finished and unfinished pictures are carried at actual cost and three months after release an average of 65 per cent of the cost allocated to this country is written off. The entire amount set down to each picture is written off at the end of the second year, even though it may be still earning substantial income. Some pictures run long after they have ceased to figure as assets.

Business of Paramount has been substantially larger this year than last. Film rentals were 6 per cent larger in April, 14 per cent in May, 23 per cent in June, and 28 per cent in July over the like period of last year. Estimated net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1929, of $2,-550,000 were 53 per cent ahead of 1928 and six months estimated net of $5,-112,000, or $2.28 a share represented a gain of 32 per cent over the $3,873,627 for the first half of 1928.

On the basis of gains already made, net of $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 is not improbable for 1929, equal to between $5 and $5.35 a share on the 2,242,862 shares.

The stock has been on a $3 annual basis since it was split three for one in August, 1928, prior to which it paid $8 a year. The present stock has sold as low as 47¼. At the current price of 66 it yields 4.6 per cent.

GOOD VOLUME OF COPPER BUYING AT STEADY PRICES

NEW YORK—Copper buying is in good volume on domestic and foreign account. Fabricators are buying mainly September and October copper, but some sales are being made for November delivery, and a little as far ahead as December.

All talk of a decline in price has disappeared, and now many consumers are afraid the price will go up before they can get their requirements covered.

Copper prices have in the past been advanced on buying not so strong as that now in the market, but with everyone wishing to see the price stabilized, it will probably take quite concentrated buying to advance the price.

Fabricators and ultimate consumers have adopted wiser buying tactics, and if they continue to cover on their requirements, so that there is no accumulated pressing demand to be scared into the market when some particularly bullish development becomes a factor, it is not improbable that there will be no advance.

On the other hand, if fabricators and ultimate consumers had continued to stay out of the market much longer an advance would have been certain because of scared buying.

Business is coming into both wire and brass companies in good volume, and the whole situation is fast becoming normal again, with prospect of good buying the next few weeks.

SOUTH PENN OIL EARNINGS

PITTSBURGH—South Penn Oil Company earnings for the current year are expected to exceed those of 1928. Net profit for the first half of 1929 is understood to have been about $2,900,000 after taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with $3,911,165 for the full year 1928, which was equivalent to $4.88 a share on the 800,000 shares of $25 par stock then outstanding. With payment of the 50 per cent stock dividend Jan. 31 this year the outstanding stock was increased to 1,200,000 shares. Estimated profit for the first six months would be equal to approximately $2.40 a share on the increased stock.

OIL INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS

Overproduction and the currently major problems of the oil industry will be solved within the next year, E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said in a statement today. Mr. Reeser stated that there is greater harmony and willingness to co-operate today between large and small units of the industry than at any previous time in its history.

ZINC BUYING ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Zinc buying is in good volume, with prime western unchanged at 6.30 cents East St. Louis, the high of the year. The low was 6.35 cents. The low for 1928 was 5.40 to 5.42½, and the high 6.35. The low for 1927 was 5.60 and for 1926 was 6.70 cents.

TALKING PICTURES IN GERMANY

BERLIN—Western Electric Co. has consented to the exhibition of Warner Bros. talking pictures on German apparatus. The exhibition of the talking films has started again after being suspended for four weeks.

NORFOLK & WESTERN INQUIRY

ROANOKE, Va.—Norfolk & Western Railway is asking for bids for the rebuilding of 1000 all-steel copper coal cars.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks, Bonds, Curb—Holiday.
Foreign Exchanges—Easy; sterling steady.
Cotton—Higher; unfavorable weather forecast.
Sugar, Coffee—Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; better export demand.
Corn: Barely steady; beneficial rains and September liquidation.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Steady to lower.

TRANSPACIFIC RADIO RATES ARE REDUCED

NEW YORK—Substantial reductions in trans-Pacific radio rates to Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines have been made by R. C. A. Communications, Inc. Effective Sept. 1, full-rate radiograms from New York to Japan and its possessions will be accepted at 82 cents a word, a reduction of 5 cents; deferred messages are reduced to 41 cents.

To Honolulu full-rate messages are reduced 2 cents to 35 cents a word, and deferred messages to 17½ cents. Radioletters to Honolulu are now $2.60 with 20-word minimum, a reduction of 40 cents. Week-end radioletters have been reduced 60 cents to $2, with 20-word minimum.

A reduction of 7 cents a word has been made in the radio rate to the Philippines; full-rate messages are now 68 cents a word to Manila, and deferred messages 34 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct (Old)	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.09
Oct (new)	19.03	19.22	19.03	19.15	19.07
Dec	19.43	19.59	19.38	19.48	19.40
Jan	19.45	19.61	19.44	19.53	19.63
March	16.52	19.80	19.62	19.70	19.63
May	19.67	19.84	19.67	19.79	19.69
July	19.65	19.70	19.65	19.70	19.62

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	19.05	19.20	19.03	19.17	19.10
Dec	19.34	19.49	19.30	19.45	19.36
Jan	19.40	19.55	19.38	19.51	19.42

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	10.15	10.15	10.08	10.10	10.16
Dec	10.14	10.14	10.10	10.10	10.14
Jan	10.16	10.18	10.10	10.12	10.16
March	10.23	10.24	10.18	10.19	10.23
May	10.26	10.28	10.21	10.23	10.26
July	10.26	10.26	10.20	10.23	10.26

LACKAWANNA ORDERS WIRE

NEW YORK—The Lackawanna Railroad has ordered 4,753,000 feet, or approximately 903 miles of wire and cable, weighing 1610 pounds, for use in connection with the electrification of 70 miles of road in the northern New Jersey suburban zone. The material will be furnished by the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; American Electric Works, Phillipsdale, R. I., and the Standard Underground Cable Company, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BENGAL TRADE HAS GOOD YEAR

Automotive Business Shows Notable Gains—Shellac Shipments Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—Bengal has enjoyed another year of steady progress, helped by a staple exchange, good crops, and peaceful industrial conditions at home and abroad.

The overseas trade figures of the province for last year issued by the collector of customs, Calcutta, G. C. Hardy, show that on the export side jute has again had a good year and shellac a record one.

The profits of Indian jute mills amounted to Rs. 7.23 crores, compared to Rs. 6.67 crores in 1927. On the import side, the piece goods trade has been disappointing and, in the opinion of Mr. Hardy, there seems some reason to believe that the methods adopted to tide over a period of difficulty have resulted in a permanent relinquishment of some of Calcutta's trade in favor of Karachi.

The United Kingdom's share in the total value of imports has dropped from 58 to 52 per cent. On the export side its share has fallen from 29 to 23 per cent.

The trade in motor vehicles and accessories has shown steady, if not startling progress. The temporary absence from the market of the principal producers of cheap cars continued into the year, and supplies from that source are still somewhat restricted. Consequently the increase in the number of cars dutiable at 20 per cent imported has been little more than 12 per cent.

The installation by one of the big manufacturing corporations of an assembly plant in Bombay is being watched with interest on this side of India. It remains to be seen whether it will prove an economical proposition to supply the Calcutta market from this source.

There has been a further increase from 1689 to 2189 in the number of comercial vehicles imported from the United States and Canada. A similar comment must be made as regards imports of tires and tubes from American sources.

The recorded figures show a rise from 6636 to 31,744 in Canadian tires and a drop from 45,115 to 19,224 from the United States. Regarding tubes, the two years' figures for Canada are 11,479 and 40,698, and for the United States 29,863 and 9,988.

MONTGOMERY WARD PROPOSED MERGER WITH HARTMAN CORP.

CHICAGO—The proposed acquisition of Hartman Corporation would give Montgomery Ward & Co., now operating more than 400 chain stores throughout the United States, as well as a mail order organization, an established outlet in the Loop and surrounding communities.

Hartman will not lose its identity if consolidation is effected, because of value of the good will built up. There is a possibility that the lines of merchandise in some of the Hartman stores may be expanded and the two names linked.

Hartman Corporation has outstanding 397,227 shares of class B and 58,-543 class A. The latter is callable at $30 on 30 days' notice, and to redeem it would require about $1,750,000.

It would be advantageous to Montgomery Ward to issue its own stock in exchange for Hartman A, because of the saving in prior charges. Capitalizing the $1,750,000 necessary for retirement of the issue at 6 per cent would mean $105,000 in interest charges annually.

On the other hand, an offer of one share of Ward for three Hartman A would mean issuance of approximately 19,500 shares of Ward common, on which the dividend requirements at present annual rate of $2.50 would be less than $50,000.

Hartman A is entitled to $2 a share annually, requirements for the whole issue being about $107,000. Such a plan would give holders of Hartman A stock with a market value of $2,576,000 instead of $1,750,000 cash.

TONE OF WHEAT QUIET BUT FIRM

CHICAGO (AP)—Bullish cables gave confidence to grain buyers today. Prices were pushed up from the beginning. Trading was quiet, but a firm undertone prevailed in all grains, wheat starting ¾ to 1½c higher, and extending its gain to 2 cents in the first hour of the session.

Corn was unchanged to ¾c higher at the opening, while oats were a shade to ¾c higher. Provisions were mixed, lard 2 cents higher to 5 cents lower, and other provisions 12 to 35 cents lower.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—September, 1.33 to ¼; December, 1.42½ to 1.43¼; March, 1.48¾ to 1.49; May, 1.52¾ to 1.53. Corn—September, 1.03 to ½; December, 1.01 to ¼; March, 1.05¼; May, 1.08½; Oats—September, .48¾ to .49¼; December, .53½ to .54; March, .57; May, .58¾.

Wheat finished strong, 1¼@1⅞ cents higher, and corn irregular, ⅝ lower to ¼ higher; oats were irregular, ¼ lower to ½ higher, and provisions soft, 2 cents higher to 40 cents lower.

IRREGULAR TREND IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK (AP)—The cotton market opened steady today at a decline of 2 points to an advance of 5 points. Some realizing was reported owing to it was absorbed by a continuation of relatively easy Liverpool cables, but the recent buying movement promoted by the absence of rain in the Southwest and fear of further crop deterioration in that quarter.

December sold up to 19.47, and March to 19.72 after initial offerings had been absorbed, but there was further realizing and the market was a few points off from the best at the end of the first half hour, although prices still showed net gains of 2 or 3 points.

A private report published this morning placed the condition of the crop at 57.2, and the indicated yield at 15,350,000 bales.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

CONSUMERS POWER CO.

	1929	1928
July gross	$2,612,187	$2,363,433
Bal aft tax	1,266,105	1,156,162
12 mos' gross	32,690,219	28,712,549
*Surp aft pf divs	7,834,081	6,215,883

*After charges and depreciatoon.

ITALO PETROLEUM-McKEON OIL

SAN FRANCISCO—At the adjourned meeting of stockholders of Italo Petroleum Corporation 447,186 shares of preferred out of 597,957 outstanding and 646,344 shares of common out of 848,596 outstanding voted in favor of the plan to sell assets to McKeon Oil Co. The opposing vote was 4858 shares of preferred and 6116 common. Directors expect to close the transaction immediately unless minority litigation should interpose.

Convertible Stocks

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
$3 Class "A" Convertible Stock

UNITED MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS, INC.
$6 Convertible Preferred Stock

Prices at market to yield about 6%

Descriptive circulars on request

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We Pay MORE THAN 7 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON JACKSONVILLE HOMES ONLY

[ALL LOANS FULLY COVERED BY WINDSTORM INSURANCE]

April 5, 1921,	$0.00	March 31, 1926,	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1922,	$147,608.20	March 31, 1927,	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1923,	$272,463.58	March 31, 1928,	$2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924,	$500,130.44	March 31, 1929,	$2,735,850.85
March 31, 1925,	$750,097.74	June 30, 1929,	$2,904,521.54

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No. 4
The Roof
(Fourth of a Series)

When building, the last outside stage consists of putting on a lasting roof, to keep out rain, frost, cold and other destructive elements.

Translated into terms of investment this means that your funds must be invested in quickly marketable securities, with no "frozen" assets. In this matter

F

CLASH AT MINES CALLED BLOW TO MANIU REGIME

Firing on Striking Workers in Rumania Gives New Weapon to Opposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Opponents of the National-Peasant Government of Rumania have been given an additional weapon in the recent shooting by the Rumanian army of over 70 striking workmen, with fatal results in 25 cases.

This clash between men seeking better living conditions and the armed representatives of the state occurred at Lupeni in western Rumania, which is the center of a large coal industry. Lupeni itself is inhabited almost wholly by miners, of many nationalities, and of a mild, unaggressive type.

Though the mines are aided by the state and, according to official reports, yield very large profits, many of the laborers receive very low wages. Hundreds of men with large families work for 40 cents a day each. Their hours of labor though nominally eight are often 10. At the end of the week, most of the fathers take to their homes less than $2. Made desperate by such conditions, the men formed labor unions.

Finally a group of them decided to bring about a general strike. This aggressive minority dominated the rest and the miners took possession of the main power and light plant and demanded that the director of the mines come to treat with them. Early the next morning the workers found themselves faced by lines of soldiers with loaded rifles, but, in spite of invitations and threats from the authorities, refused to give way. As the soldiers advanced the miners attacked them with sticks and stones and were answered with bullets.

Denmark Sees Gain In Small Holdings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—At the meeting of the delegates of the Small Holdings Societies in Sealand the retiring chairman, Niels Frederiksen, a member of the Folketing, delivered an address on the small holdings movement.

No form of agriculture in Denmark, he maintained, had caused such progress and good results as the small holdings movement, but only when the land can be secured at the right price will conditions be brought about for obtaining full return for the labor entailed.

Capitalists and speculators had much to answer for, and years may yet pass before there is a political possibility for the realization of the ideals of the small holdings movement, but the past has taught a useful lesson.

A resolution was unanimously passed urging the transference of taxes from labor and consumption to the land. It was also moved that too small holdings should have facilities for acquiring additional land, and legislation against trust formation was recommended.

More Excavation On Island of Ithaca

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Important and very interesting archæological discoveries have been recently made in the Island of Ithaca. The finds which the pick and the shovel have brought to light are a great revelation to archæologists, because in the last few years this small and historic island, on which great hope was placed as a latent source of antiquities, was abandoned as devoid of archæological value.

This movement was opposed by the Greek architect, Phillips Oeconomou, who, on his own initiative and at his own expense, has lately made excavations on Mount Karaveiko, which, according to his assertions, is the Homeric Neon. It is here, insists Mr. Oeconomou, that researches should be made to find relics of the Mycenean epoch. Remains of very important Mycenean and pre-Mycenean settlements have been discovered which completely modify the ideas thus far prevalent regarding the archæological value of the famous Greek island.

Western Poet Builds Castle of Beach Rock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARMEL, Calif.—Overlooking the blue expanse of the Pacific from the shores of Carmel Bay is a model of an old Scottish castle which, aside from its intrinsic interest, has attracted wide attention as the home of Robinson Jeffers, poet of international fame.

For years Mr. Jeffers has been a recluse, steadfastly refusing to be interviewed, and has limited the circle of his acquaintances in Carmel to a few favored co-workers. Even when, following publication of his most recent book, "Cador," the world demanded to know something more of the poet, he held to his iron-clad rule, and reporters, feature writers and photographers besieged him in vain.

Six years ago Mr. Jeffers started to build his miniature castle. He calls it Hawk Tower. The material is stone in the form of granite bowlders, hauled by the poet from the beach, and in every detail of the construction he was unaided except by members of his family, which includes his wife, Una, and twin 12-year-old boys.

Hawk Tower is 40 feet in height. The first floor is built of railroad ties, cast on the beach by wrecked ships. A secret stairway leads to the rooms occupied by Mrs. Jeffers. There are no electric lights in the house, and kerosene lamps supply whatever light the poet and his family needs. After completing Hawk Tower, Mr. Jeffers began work on Tore House, an adjoining structure also of stone, which provides additional living quarters.

Mr. Jeffers study is in the upper part of Hawk Tower. Its walls and floor are bare, and the furniture is limited to chair and desk. The poet follows a rigorous schedule. In the morning he writes and in the afternoon does stonemason work or plants trees. He and his family are at present on a walking tour in Ireland.

Study of Feudatory Chiefs' Powers Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The urgent necessity of appointing a committee to ascertain the status and powers of the Feudatory Chiefs—as distinct from the Ruling Princes—of India has been urged by Bribeni Sahai, Diwan of Jagamanur State, in a representation to the Viceroy.

Feudatory States are of three types, varying greatly in size and status. In the first class are states of the non-saluted ruling chiefs, who possess lesser powers than those held by the saluted ones. Second come the Feudatory States under Provincial Governments. They hold land by lien. The third class is represented by those who are subordinate to some ruling chiefs. The powers of the Feudatory Chiefs are regulated by treaty or custom and range downward to a mere right to collect revenue in a part of a village.

Bribeni Sahai states that the condition of these petty chiefs is deplorable; they have no representation either in the Chamber of Princes or in any other Central organization.

A petty State with an area of less than 20 square miles in the Central India Agency, has a higher status than a State with an area of more than 1000 square miles in the Mahi Kantha Agency. If treaty rights and custom stand as a basis for this divergence, a revision is sought. It is also necessary, he says, to determine their statutory powers.

After 148 Years in Russia Exiled Swedes Move Back Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—One of the remarkable events of the day is the exodus of the entire village of Gammal Svenskby or Old Swedish Village from south Russia and its reception into Sweden.

As previously reported in The Christian Science Monitor, these people who are Swedes were established on Dago, an island on the coast of Estonia, and were forced by the Russians in 1781 to emigrate to south Russia, where after many vicissitudes they founded the Swedish colony of Gammel Svenskby at Dnjepr.

The last few years of their 148 years' exile, however, have been somewhat more than they could bear, and their longing for return to Sweden has at last been realized. Through the efforts and prestige of Prince Carl of Sweden the authorities in the Soviet and the Ukraine gave them permission to leave the country.

Valuating the Farms

Part of the joy of departure was clouded by the low price the Soviet Government allowed them for their farms. The inhabitants had estimated the value of the farms they were leaving at 300,000 Russian rubles, but a valuation committee appointed by the Soviet set the price at 42,000 rubles, and this was the price allowed.

There is some difference of opinion as to how these inhabitants of Gammal Svenskby will support themselves in Sweden, but all agree that they will be self-supporting. A bakery where the girls will produce certain kinds of bread peculiar to Ukraine has been planned.

From the time they left their Russian village till the time the Swedish Prime Minister, Arvid Lindman, greeted them on Swedish soil in Jonkoping, their temporary home in Sweden, these people have been fêted in a surprising manner. After a six days' journey across the Black Sea in a small Turkish steamer, Furizan, two days in a Rumanian third class train to Vienna, with time for food and rest in Bucharest, Brasov and Budapest, a chance to sleep out in the railroad station in Vienna, whose halls were placed at their disposal; a meal in a German railway station, finally on Aug. 1 they reached Sassnitz. At Tralleborg, where they first set foot on Swedish soil, Prince Carl greeted them.

Families Kept Together

The story is not complete without recording the royal reception accorded them in Hungary, Rumania and Vienna, the decorated stations and the Rumanian girls in national costume who entertained the sojourners with their singing. In Jonkoping they were met by the Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Social Service, Governor Malmroth and General Director and General Secretary of the Red Cross, Malm and Baron Stjernstedt, respectively.

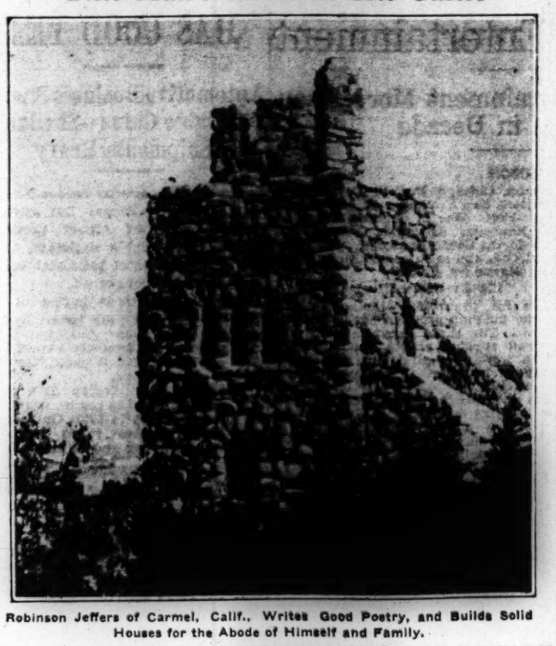
The question of Swedish citizenship, of school instruction, for old as well as young, and of employment and residence are all to be worked out by the Committee on Svenskbyorna, of which Prince Carl is president.

The language of these folk is, apart from Russian, the Swedish of 150 years ago. One of the questions to be settled regarding their future is whether they shall continue to live as a group in Sweden, or be separated and absorbed in the Swedish population. Only families have been kept together.

One of the treasures they were able to rescue from Russia and bring with them was their church bell, which they had formerly received as a gift from Sweden. They had to "loan" this bell, as they expressed it, to get it out of Russia.

A national collection has been taken up in Sweden for the purpose of helping the Svenskbyorna to their new home in Sweden.

This Man's House Is His Castle



Robinson Jeffers of Carmel, Calif., Writes Good Poetry, and Builds Solid Houses for the Abode of Himself and Family.

Rumanian Boys Work and Frolic at Model Camp on Mountain Side

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—To escape Bucharest's intense heat on a recent weekend, the writer boarded a train for Brasov, which lies in a favored spot at the foot, on the European side, of the Carpathian Mountains.

As the train began its winding descent from the summit, which marked the old Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, there came into view, on a distant mountainside an immense triangle made of stones, with Y. M. C. A. in large letters across the middle. Beneath this triangle a plain like a shelf set into the mountainside, surrounded by buildings and thronged with human beings. Curiosity was instantly aroused. Almost without reflection the Brasov trip was abandoned, and tracks made to reach this attractive spot.

Within a few yards of the lone station loomed a large sign reading: "Tabara De Vara Principele Nicolae"; which translated means: "Camp of Summer Prince Nicolas." It pointed to a pleasant trail leading over a rustic foot bridge.

Boys at Play

Before long the trail began to zigzag up the steep incline to the plain which was found to serve as an athletic field for hundreds of happy boys. A baseball game was being played, with the enthusiasm and excitement of a world series.

The boys recognized that a stranger was present, and politely nodded to the pitcher, who stopped long enough to extend greetings. Then the game was resumed. The writer learned later that these boys had given up their national game of Oina for the American game; but they called their newly adopted game, not baseball, but Oina-Americana.

A Perfect Host

The moment the ninth inning was over and the courtesy yells exchanged—something else new in Rumania, the director came and made himself a perfect host. He recounted his efforts to make camping popular in a country where, except for soldiers in war time, camping had hitherto been unknown. Later it was learned that he had made camping a hobby while a student at Wesleyan and Princeton, and that it was only because of his athletic prowess and undaunted courage that the mothers of Bucharest and later of other cities, decided to intrust their boys to his care.

He started Rumania's first summer camp with 12 boys, using two ordinary army tents during August, 1922. It was a camp without a cook, a fact that astonished the boys, for in Rumania before the war lads able to absent themselves from work were accustomed to many servants and to Oriental luxury. The first attempt was therefore a novelty, and the American an interesting object of study.

The second year marked a vast improvement, and at last the idea became popular. Gradually tents were dispiced by substantial buildings.

Camp Completely Equipped

Inspection of the camp proved that a modern equipment, consisting of an immense dining hall seating 200 boys, with a story above for sleeping quarters and offices, a big cellar beneath stocked with provisions, and then a score of red-tiled huts that blended into the green of bordering fir trees and mountains, had gradually been acquired. Each hut contains eight beds, seven occupied by the younger boys and the eighth by the leader, who eats with his group, works with them when their day for police work arrives, and in general directs the activities of his group.

While inspecting the huts it was noticed that each bore the name of its respective donor. These names included individuals, banks, the City Hall of Bucharest, the Ministry of Labor, Prince Nicolae, a member of the Regency, and Princess Iliana of Rumania, who visited America with her mother Queen Marie, a few summers ago. The director added that the royal pair spend at least one day in camp with the boys each year, and are gratified by the democratic spirit developed in the camp.

The Whistle Blows

At this moment the whistle blew announcing the hour for swimming, and at once the volleyball and basketball courts were abandoned and all rushed for the diving platform. As the only lake in the region was far away and difficult to reach, the boys had chosen to make one of their own by diverting the waters of a mountain spring. With the aid of cement and stones the boys fashioned a pool, well supplied with speckled trout. The fishermen lost no time in providing a fine dinner for their foreign guest.

As shadows began to fill the valleys, the writer thanked the boys for their hospitality and was about to leave when the director said, "I must take you down in my Ford over the little road the boys made for me." Scarcely had we left camp before we came upon a boy of the mountains. With his wooden flute he stood guard over a few cows grazing nearby. This herd supplied good milk to the camp. The surrounding country is wild indeed, and during the winter the caretaker was able to supply himself with bear meat without going off the camp grounds.

On the way to the station it was learned that there are now almost a half score of other camps in the country, each traceable to the influence of the one set beneath the big triangle on the mountainside.

Australia's Varied Landscapes Lend Effective Settings for Artistic Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—To build gardens that will retain their beauty in spite of neglect and petty interference is the task with which garden designers in Australia are faced.

Of such infinite variety is the landscape in this vast continent that one may find a setting for many types of architecture and gardens in Victoria alone.

The country home of the Prime Minister on the rolling downs inland from Frankston needs very little planting to link it with the surrounding country, so well does its Spanish design suit this particular site. A little distant is a clump of aged pine trees on a gentle rise and all around the bracken and the Tea-tree clothe the ground.

Other parts of Victoria are so rural that houses of Georgian and Tudor design would be charmingly appropriate and about them the garden maker would fling spacious lawns plant shady trees and outline close-clipped hedges, but alas! many incongruous buildings are erected. If it only could be fully realized how little there is to be done around the foundations of a house with a beautiful exterior, and what a struggle it is to conceal those that are ugly.

The growing appreciation of features that have previously been scorned leads one to hope that the desire for color will no longer cause overlooking of the beauty of form, the necessity of shade, and the variety in texture. Ten years ago it was extremely difficult to persuade people of the delights of water in the garden; now nearly everyone requests that a pool should be included in their scheme!

Again, so great was the demand for flowers and so little the beauty of trees and shrubs understood that the planting of the ground to anything but roses and annuals, with the exception of a very scant collection of shrubs, caused much concern as to "Where the annuals were going?"

Now the joy of the blossom trees in spring, the flowering shrubs, the winter cheer of the evergreens, and the shade of the trees in summer have stirred the imagination, and have awakened people in Australia to a lively appreciation of the charm of these perennial plants.

Owners of quite small suburban homes are taking the designing of their gardens very seriously, and are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the stereotyped schemes laid out by gardening contractors in the past; they are not behind in the realization that the contractor's job is to construct not to design the garden.

They are more and more unwilling to start their gardens without a definite plan and becoming aware that this is as essential as a house plan. It is plain, therefore, to see that the trend of garden design in Australia is distinctly cheerful.

It can hardly be claimed that Australia possesses gardens that are at all characteristic as yet, and in what way they will become distinctive it is difficult to say; one thing is almost certain, however, and that is the fact of the problem of upkeep, which is going to influence Australian gardens considerably, and will compel a simplicity of design that will give a richness and dignity that has hitherto been more or less absent.

The art of planting would seem to be to plant that which is going to thrive in the soil, exposure and climate, and that which is particularly suitable in foliage, form or flower for the position under consideration, considering the country of origin merely as a guide as to its likely requirements; and the art of garden making in Australia, as the world over, to build gardens that endure.

Call of the Sea Proves Attraction On First San Francisco Harbor Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—All that is most colorful in the maritime affairs of this city—ships from distant ports, sailors of every nation and the long Embarcadero with its great docks—was brought vividly to the attention of San Franciscans by the first annual celebration of Harbor Day.

Suggested and sponsored by the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, the day was set aside to enable every man, woman and child in the city to visit the waterfront, call on the men of the sea in their floating homes and dream a bit of the landlubber's dream—a long cruise with billowing sails and a following wind, far from a landman's cares.

It was one of San Francisco's most successful holidays. The events included parades, yacht races, a navy cutter race and a rowing race for merchant crews. Docks were open for inspection, and most of the vessels in port, including 25 or more merchant ships and visiting battleships and destroyers of the American fleet, held "open house."

In starting at the civic center, where all San Francisco parades are supposed to end, and in ending at the Ferry Building, where tradition says that every San Francisco procession shall begin, the parade broke a precedent. More than 2000 bluejackets, keeping step to lively music from their ship bands, marched. Behind them came the Sea Scouts, "Boy Scouts of the Sea," and finally 12 floats descriptive of the various eras of San Francisco's harbor.

James Rolph Jr., Mayor, attired in yachting costume, and a party of distinguished citizens and visitors, occupied a reviewing stand directly in front of the Ferry Building. At the Mayor's right was Capt. Robert Dollar, the "grand old man" of American shipping, and at his left was Vice-Admiral Lucius Bostwick, commander-in-chief of the battleship division of the visiting fleet.

A colorful spectacle was a marine parade of fishing craft, gayly painted and decorated, from picturesque Fisherman's wharf, along the waterfront and return. A demonstration by the city's two fireboats also was an attraction, and many visited the Minnie A. Kane, schooner made famous by Joan Lowell's much-discussed book, "The Cradle of the Deep." The day's festivities ended with a display of fireworks and an electrical display by the fleet of battleships.

Better Crops Pay Farm School Cost

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An increase in the food values of crops in Aberdeenshire amounting to more than £30,000, or more than the entire annual expenditure of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture at Craibstone, near Aberdeen, has been achieved as the result of experiments by the students of the college.

Their researches led them to the discovery of the special assortment of seed for temporary grass, which is now known as "college mixture," and which has enabled farmers to keep many more live stock on their pastures than formerly.

This success was disclosed by Dr. J. F. Tocher, chairman of the research committee of the college, on the occasion of a visit by William Adamson, secretary for Scotland, to open another area of ground acquired by the college for crop-growing purposes.

Baltic Paper Reunited Families During the War and Won Renown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA—The Jaunakas Sinas, or Latest News, founded in 1911 and now the largest and most influential daily newspaper in the Balticum, attained its popularity by the work it performed during the war.

The paper is one of the few newspapers of any importance in the world founded by a woman. It was established jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin who are still its editors-in-chief, and now has 140,000 subscribers.

When the Russian power waned in 1918, the retreating Russians took with them the Latvian farmers en masse, along with their wives, children, cattle and personal belongings. In the resulting confusion many heads of families found themselves widely separated from wives and children. Accordingly they wrote to their old newspaper Jaunakas Sinas, telling of their plight. The paper published the facts with addresses and details, so that many lost members of families were eventually reunited. In this way the paper became an indispensable factor in building up the new Republic, in spite of its suppression for one year during the German occupation of Latvia.

Has Large Circulation

Owing to low advertising rates and to the fact it sells for less than one American cent, the paper has become instrumental in the educational work necessary to a population of farmers living far apart.

The Jaunakas Sinas not only resembles the larger American papers in number of illustrations, but it also issues weekly supplements filled with articles on agriculture, law, and other subjects. Of its daily issue of 140,000 copies, 80,000 go to the country districts, and 60,000 are sold in Riga. In the last seven years the circulation has increased from 50,000 to 140,000.

The paper is read by the minorities in Latvia as well as by the Latvian population, for although the minorities have their own papers and the Jaunakas Sinas is in the Latvian language, it is valued for its up-to-date news. It has foreign correspondents in the chief European cities, and is frequently quoted by newspapers abroad. Published as it is in Riga on the Russian frontier, the paper naturally carries such news from Russia as has sifted over the border.

At least 100 copies are sent daily to the United States, and as many more to Russia. Large Latvian colonies are found in both these countries.

Low Advertising Rates

"Not infrequently we run advertisements from the United States," said Mr. Benjamin, "Cheap rates combined with the favorable monetary exchange enable advertisers to take a whole page for a single advertisement. Even the smallest farmer uses advertising."

Mrs. Benjamin, co-founder and editor, is representative of the modern Latvian woman, and is active in the work of building up the Nation. She is a member of many national women's societies.

"Latvian women," Mrs. Benjamin points out, "are to be found in nearly all the professions. As yet we have never had a woman in Parliament, but our constitution gives women the same opportunities as men, and there is nothing to hinder a Latvian woman from becoming President of the Republic."

STATE GRANTS TO SAVANTS IS BELGIAN PLAN

'Honor Scholarships' Relieve Research Workers of Need to Earn Living

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — "Scholarships of honor" for people who have done distinguished research work, intended to leave them independent of the cares of earning their living form part of the uses to which the "National Research Fund" of 100,000,000 Belgian francs is being put.

The fund also serves to endow Belgian universities and individual savants with the means to pursue any kind of general scientific or scholarly research. More than 550 requests for scholarships and subsidies have been registered up to the present, and it has been possible to comply with 333 of the requests, which means a total grant of 18,000,000 Belgian francs.

The research fund aims to rear a generation of experts interested in research work for its own sake and not with the idea of making money. Thirty young doctors or engineers now are doing such work under the guidance of university professors. By next October, there should be 46 of them.

In regard to "scholarships of honor" 21 eminent personalities have received subsidies and annuities from the fund.

Missions abroad, for natural scientific research are also subsidized by the National Research Fund. Last year Professor Mayence, of Louvain University received a substantial sum for excavations at Apamee, in Syria, the first time in Belgian history that the Nation has contributed money for Belgian excavational work abroad.

Subsidies also have been granted to the Mining Institute of Frameries, in Belgium's "Black Country," where coal will be systematically studied to discover its origin and to make work in the mines safer for workmen.

MISS CARRANZA TO FLY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Universal announced that the sister of the Mexican good-will flier, Capt. Emilio Carranza, would enter the Emilio Carranza Civil Aviation School here and learn to be an air pilot. Two other girls already are enrolled in this school.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST.—RESERVOIR

3-ROOM apartment with kitchenette, dinette, Frigidaire, unusually large closet, every improvement and beautiful location; strictly American; wonderful bargain at $65.00. JUDSON O. ROGERS, 2000 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 3740-41.

BEACON HILL

122 BOWDOIN STREET (opp. State House)

Attractive modern apartments; 1, 2, and 3 rooms; kitchenette and dinette. Apply Supt. or 100 Milk St., Boston. Phone Liberty 1447.

ROSTON—Beautiful steam heated apartments in Fenway, 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, bath and large hall; rent very reasonable. Apply at 73 Audubon Road.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $38 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent, Reservoir district; 3 to 7-room suites, all outside; $45 to $100. Apply 1929 Beacon St., Suite 1.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 174 and 176 Winthrop Road—4 and 5 rooms and alcove; janitor.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive 7-room apartment; reasonable rental; available at once. Call Asp. 0651 or 2354.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., near Pond St.—One minute to electric cars and stores, 3 nice rooms, kitchenette and bath, heated, $45; 6 rooms and bath, heated, $65. Phone Hancock 4483.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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11, Via Magenta Tel 23-606
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11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6529
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

FREEDOM FIELD
Home atmosphere; in the pines, near the sea. Telephone Pt. Pleasant 280-M. STANLEY TRUEX, Laurelton, N. J.

Tenacre, Inc.

TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of Mrs. KATHRYN HARMORE.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Ideal; convenient location; all new inside; 10 airy rooms, heated English house, 3 baths; 3 minutes cars or trains. OWNER, Highlands 4372 before 8 a. m., Agent, Regent 3181.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3083.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 2907

WANT return load of household goods from Buffalo, New York State or en route week of September 1; house to house moving. NOBLE R. STEVES 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office, part or whole time; in Garden Bldg., 248 Boylston St.; available now. Phone Middlesex 5464.

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office mornings, 339 Little Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3 afternoons. Hancock 6377.

DESK, office space, professional woman; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Wisconsin 1762 Tues., 2-4, School of Journalism, 1400 Broadway, N. Y.

PRACTITIONERS' offices in wonderful location at low rental; heart of city; most accessible from everywhere. 100 W. 72nd St., New York City. Trafalgar 2207.

ORGANIST

CHURCH position (Christian Scientist preferred) wanted by experienced organist. Phone Hollis 1048. Box D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

HIGHLAND FARM — Comfortable rooms, bath; beautiful grounds; own fruit and vegetables; quiet, restful. MRS. H. D. CHISHOLM, R. F. D. 1, Milford, N. H.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Bernardsville, N. J.—Modern improvements; spacious grounds; permanent or transient guests; $20 and up. Box 222.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

PIANISTS WANTED

MAN accompanist who can harmonize for vaudeville act. Riverside 4185, N. Y. C. C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

College Section of Wellesley, Mass.
FOR SALE—Corner estate about 18,000 feet of land, 3-car garage, 7 rooms, sun room, combination gas and coal, hot water heat, all conveniences; painted this spring. Apply OWNER, Hancock 4329 or Scituate 335-M.

High Class Rooming House and Home
Near Christian Science church, 12 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors, all burner, exceptionally furnished, oriental rugs; perfect condition; sell real estate with furniture; wonderful opportunity for refined couple. OWNER, N-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INDIAN RIVER GROVE—20 acres bearing orange, grapefruit and tangerine trees in prize winning St. Lucie County, Florida; paved highway; 10 minutes to seacoast town; $20,000; will sell all or half. OWNER, Box 1110, R. F. D. 1, Fort Pierce, Fla.

NASHUA, N. H.—For sale, fine colonial type house; 14 rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch, sun room, fireplaces, steam heat, oak floors; 2-car garage; landscaped grounds. UNDERHILL, INC.

ONE OF THE GREATEST BUYS EVER OFFERED—100-acre Maine farm, almost given away; 25 acres tillage, fine orchard; wood; timber; fruit; overlooks beautiful lake; salmon, trout, bass fishing; wonderful view of mountains and valley; 7-room house; good repair; 50-foot barn; henhouse; 5 minutes to center, schools, etc.; canning factory, creamery nearby; many summer residents to buy products; most excellent farm or summer home; age forces sale; worth $3500, only $1900. CLAPP FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

Stoneham Sacrifice High elevation, on best street; assessor $12,000 homes; 6 fine rooms, living room, 24 feet long, beam ceiling, fireplace; nice dining room and kitchen; 3 chambers; built-in tub; shower; pedestal lavatory; stairway to attic; oak floors; basement laundry; steam heat; nearly 10,000 foot lot. Owner leaving town, must sell $6500. MR. PRITCHARD, Tel. Mystic 0762. (Mass.)

WEST NEWTON, MASS.
Home and Income
Exceptional 2-family house of 7 rooms and 2 baths in each apartment; located in an exclusive, restricted neighborhood; every modern equipment, including oil heat; you will enjoy living in a dignified home of spacious grounds. Tel. West Newton 2494-M.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet residential street; attractive living room with connecting bedroom and bath; private family; home cooking; garage. R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DESIRABLE room with board, home atmosphere; gentleman. M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

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CAKES CONFECTIONERY
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Home Comforts
Motorists welcome for luncheons. Afternoon Teas. Notice Board for directions at Olinda
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Ask Your Grocer for "Havelock" Self-Raising Flour.
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Established Over 50 Years
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Tels. C 2001, 2002

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for
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines)

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For Wholesale Trade Only
Office and Household Furniture of Every Description
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Phones F 4636 After office hours FU 7532
"ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR FALLSHAW FURNITURE"

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Supply
Everything for Your Garden
Catalogue Post Free
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TO ORDER
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Home Made Cakes
Savouries and Sandwiches to Order
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also at
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St. (Next Big Store)
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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
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Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

19 FOR SALE IN

AUSTRIA
Vienna—Lechner Library (Wilh. Müller), Graben 30/31.

DANZIG
Danzig—Danziger Verkehrszentrale, —Stadtgraben 5.

DENMARK
Copenhagen—Aviskiosken pas Hovedbanegaarden; Tourist Kiosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytorv; B. F. Centralens Avis-Boglade, Raadhuspladsen; Crome & Goldschmidts, Avissalg, Ostergade Nr. 34

FRANCE
Beaulieu Sur-Mer—Librairie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch
Biarritz—Librairie Tuquoie, 16 rue Gambetta
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse
Kiosque la Canebière, corner Rue Longue
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd de Moulins
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
Kiosque No. 13 Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglaise, facing Hotel Rubl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, Rue de Rivoli
The Galignani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli
Messrs Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra
Elysée Building, News Stand, 56, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner)
Kiosque No. 131, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix)
Kiosque No. 10 Bould. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe)
Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136 corner of Rue Royale and Faubourg St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 219, Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu)
Kiosque facing No. 33, Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque No. 163, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 93 Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue Saint-Roch)
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hôtel du Louvre)
Kiosque No. 231, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra)
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare
Kiosque Gare de l'Est
Kiosque Gare de Lyon
Kiosque Gare du Nord
Kiosque Gare d'Orsay

GERMANY
Baden Baden—Bahnhofverkaufstand; Zeitungskiosk, Van den Hertz, Leopoldplatz.
Basel Badisher Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk Muller, corner Augsburger and Nürnbergerstr. Charlottenburg
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Luis, Hardenbergstrasse 20a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Moll, Passage Eingang Friedrich Behren Strasse;
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 18, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Friebers), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 98, Ecke Pirsten Strasse.
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkmal; Christophori-Platz, Ring, Barasch-Seite;
Dresden—Herr Cassert, Wildruffstrasse 19; Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof.
Freiburg i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Leipsig—Kioske; Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost Augustplatz, opposite Café Peusche; Thomaskirchhof, corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz, corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Grothestr. opposite Hauptbahnhof; Peterssteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Roßplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungskiosk am Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungs. Vertreibs, Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Hirtenstrasse 14.
Pforzheim—Bahnhofabnehhandlung.
Schweidnitz — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.

HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, hoek N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station.
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Stationlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season)

ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Esedra
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni

LATVIA
Riga—Riga 1; Riga, Main Station.

NORWAY
Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2.
Trondhjem—Jernbanekiosken.

SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform)
Stockholms Tidningskontor, Hamngatan 7
Svenska Dagbladets Depeschbyra, Birger Jarlsgatan 10

SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplatz
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chatean d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betzen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Rd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Léerier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-rois
Agence des Journaux, Gare du Flon
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gert

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. The advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms; private home; 2 baths; possibly breakfast; quiet, yet near car line; central; $7-$10. Regent 2291 M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1295 Pacific St.—Large and single rooms, private home, convenient transit, business people preferred. Tel. Decatur 3052.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Room in private family 25 minutes from Park St.; fine residential section; breakfast optional. Stadium 1354.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—15 Summit St.—For rent, 3-4-5 rooms in modern apartment; 5 minutes to East Orange Station; rooms are large, light, airy, ample closet space and floor heat; frigidaire, elevator service. Apply SUPT. in building. Tel. Orange 74.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Try the Burridge Business Service, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston. Service Free.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apartment 12, Edgecombe 9141, one large and one small room, every convenience; quiet, private family; near bus, surface and subway.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Furnished rooms with conveniences; 138 Merriman St., near Summer St.; rent low; gentlemen preferred; references. Tel. Clifford 7253-3.

NEW YORK CITY, 552 W. 113th (Harvey Court House)—Double, singles, kitchen, laundry privileges, maid service. Columbia section.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62A)—Single, running water, double, kitchen privileges; every convenience, subway, buses, electric.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 W. 168th (Apt. 26)—Attractive outside houses, subway, trolley, no other roomers. Murray Hill 9033.

N. Y. C., 500 West 112th—Light attractive rooms, steam, shower, elevator, $9, $6, $5. Mar. 4147.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Pleasant, homey apartment, 1 or 2 rooms and kitchenette; bright, clean and nicely furnished; every convenience. Somerset 2811 J.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Large, comfortable room; hot water; breakfast optional. Court Park district. Phone Ocean 1539-W or 6008.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON, Suburb—Middle aged woman would like a furnished room, $30 a month, kitchen privileges with Christian Scientists preferred. R 5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Christian Scientist preferred. 11 years experience executive and legal stenographer, bookkeeping, desires position, office or with individual. Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED middle aged woman desires position as companion willing to do light housework. Christian Scientist preferred. MABEL E. HEGEMAN, Wave Crest Home, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Phone Far Rockaway 0206.

SUMMER BOARD

CHARMING southern home situated in Blue Ridge Mountains, open year round, special rates for fall which is most beautiful time of year here. Address MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale, Alton, Virginia.

VERMONTAIN FARM
SAXTONS RIVER, VT.
Make reservations now for your September vacations, the most beautiful time of year. Protestants only.

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ANITA WOLFF
Teacher and Accompanist
Classes in Theory and Piano
720 W. 180th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Billings 10154

TO LET — FURNISHED

IN Brookline, Mass., furnished apartment of five attractive sunny rooms, all modern improvements, electric refrigeration and heated garage; to small family only. Christian Scientists preferred. For appointment or information address R 6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

8 ROOM house; excellent climate, beautiful location; reasonable rental; good place for rest and study. W. R. McELEVEY, Howland Rd., Asheville, N. C.

N. Y. C.—4 West 85th—Four light, exceptionally clean halls equipped for housekeeping, suitable three, $100 monthly. Trafalgar 2963.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables. Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN ROISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10050
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

BLACH'S Third Avenue at 19th Street
Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys
FOREMOST IN FASHION
FAR MOST IN VALUE

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.; Jefferson Davis Hotel News Stand.
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 2884 South Beach; Beach Book Shop, Peninsular Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 48 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1830 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave. Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 34½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Ocle-chobee Hotel.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. H. Fater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand; Queen City News Stand, Trade and Church Sts.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 208 Front St.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Sloris Store, 318 King St.; Demos Bros., 2 Broad St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S 1917 Second Ave. — *Hose for Men, Women*

PLUMB PG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

The French Bootery
220 North 18th Street

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

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Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave. N.
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

Visit our Third Floor Yard Goods Section
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

Martha Washington
CANDY STORES
"Ready to serve you with the World's Best"
Candy—Soda—Luncheon
307 N. 20TH STREET
and MOUNTAIN BROOK VILLAGE

Wittichen
Coal and Coke Co.
Phone 3-9145
"A Fuel for Every Purpose"

"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain Luncheon
S. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
S. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
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PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Wittichen
Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
2329 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Liberty Jersey Farms Inc.
Certified, Special Raw, Pasteurized Milk and Churned Butter Milk from our own Registered Jerseys.
ALSO DELICIOUS BUTTER
Phone 9-8721 Farms, Trussville, Ala.

FLOWERS
Mountain Brook Florists
"Quality and Taste"
Dial 4-2660 Mountain Brook Village

Birmingham Coal & Coke Co.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

White Swan Laundry
RUG CLEANERS
DRY CLEANERS
"WORK BEAUTIFUL"
PHONE 4-5065 25 TRUCKS
Ave. F at 29th St. Birmingham, Ala.

MOBILE

Merchants Printing Co.
Equipped to Print Anything
12 N. JOACHIM STREET

MONTGOMERY

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY
FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires
Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service For All People
Telephone 215
House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes

ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market Street
Wilmington, Del.

The M. MEGARY & SON COMPANY
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERING
DRAPERIES
CHINA
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del.

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2996
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

CORRECT MILLINERY
Gage Hats
Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
728 MARKET STREET

M. A. BAILEY
Infants' and Children's Wear to 14 Years
227 West Ninth Street Tel. 9404
AGENCY SIMPLEX FLEXIE SHOES
Wilmington, Delaware

IDA L. BALDWIN
Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
820 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle New Stand Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop 3322 14th St.; N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store 1125 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Pirch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Lottig & Lottig, 9 South Center St.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Major's News Stand, 928 Quarrier St.
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Tahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER
SILVERSMITH
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Virginia

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(Continued)

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330 TENTH ST., HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Where: The United States.

When: N teenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: In many respects America's greatest educator, for many years among her leading private citizens.

Born in Boston and reared in a scholastic atmosphere, he was graduated from the Boston Latin School and from Harvard University. For about 15 years he taught mathematics and chemistry at Harvard, and then at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1868 he contributed to the Atlantic Monthly a series of articles on education which created something of a furore. The breadth of knowledge, the intelligence, the radical views which they revealed, marked their author as one who would go far; yet, when he was proposed to fill the vacant post of head of Harvard University, many objections were put forward: his youth, his tolerant religious beliefs, his new theories of education. Nor did the objections cease with his installation as president. Positive horror was felt at the upsetting of the old traditions, and at the innovations which went into effect. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared that the new president was "turning the place over like a flapjack."

Just what did Dr. Eliot accomplish at Harvard? One of his first acts was to establish the graduate school and to change the divinity school from a training school for Unitarians to an institution where scholars of many denominations came to teach and study. He substituted lecture courses for recitations, written tests for oral examinations; he raised the entrance requirements, thus bringing about higher standards in the secondary schools. He did more to popularize the elective system than any other one person. During his 40 years there Harvard grew from a college of about 1000 students to a university of 6000, with as many teachers in 1908 as it had students in 1868.

Dr. Eliot exercised a wide influence upon education throughout the country. His sound views and sane judgments, his courage and idealism, his belief in individual freedom, brought him honors at home and abroad; his speeches and writings received wide attention. President Roosevelt said that Dr. Eliot was the one man in the world whom he envied.

Odds and Ends

Bananas in Italy

No bananas grown outside of Italy's colonies are allowed to be put on sale in that country.

The Simplon-Orient Express

Eighteen different railway administrations, representing 11 countries, participate in the service of the Simplon-Orient Express run from Calais to Stamboul.

World Telephone Service

A world telephone exchange recently instituted in Seville enables visitors to telephone from the central office to any of more than 28,000,000 other telephones on three continents.

Congressional Telephone Calls

The congressional switchboard, large enough to serve a fair-sized city, handles a daily average of 27,000 telephone calls while the United States Congress is in session.

Eton College

Eton College, in England, has been established nearly 500 years.

London's Police Force

Of more than 2000 applicants for admission to London's police force last year, only 70 were found qualified for appointment.

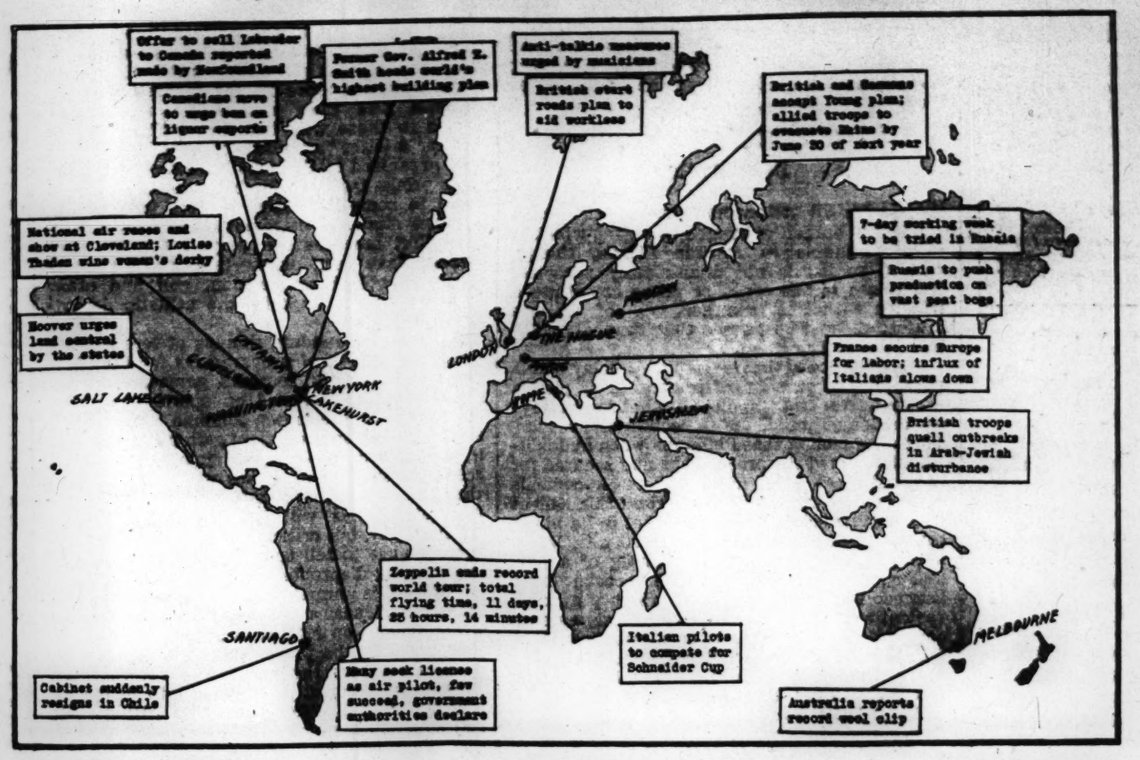
The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many homes out of every hundred in the United States are equipped with radio sets?—*Odds and Ends* 20
2. What is thought to be the first record of a red flag being used as a danger signal?—*Among the Railroads* 20
3. What substance is used instead of fresh milk in baking, confectionery, and the manufacture of ice cream? — *Household Arts Page* 20
4. What per cent of the sugar used annually in the United States goes into the manufacture of candy?—*Editorial Note* 20
5. Who was the first Englishman to carry an umbrella? —*One Minute Biographies.* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Offer to sell Labrador to Canada reported made by Newfoundland
Canadians vote to urge ban on liquor exports
Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith heads world's highest building plan
Anti-talkie measures urged by musicians
British start roads plan to aid workless
British and Germans accept Young plan; allied troops to evacuate Rhine by June 30 of next year
National air races and show at Cleveland; Louise Thaden wins women's derby
7-day working week to be tried in Russia
Russia to push production on vast peat bogs
Hoover urges land control by the states
SALT LAKE
NEW YORK
LAKENHURST
LONDON
FRANCE
SPAIN
ITALY
JERUSALEM
France secures Europe for labor; influx of Italians slows down
British troops quell outbreaks in Arab-Jewish disturbance
Zeppelin ends record world tour; total flying time, 11 days, 26 hours, 14 minutes
Italian pilots to compete for Schneider Cup
SANTIAGO
MELBOURNE
Many seek licenses as air pilot, few succeed, government authorities declare
Cabinet suddenly resigns in Chile
Australia reports record wool clip

A Word a Day

Transform, Convert

In comparing these words we find the emphasis placed on rather different ideas. "Transform" is from the Latin *trans* and *formare*, meaning literally "to form over"; "convert" is from *con* and *vertere*, meaning "to turn with." The former specifically notes the external change and the latter shows stronger or better ideas leading the mind and heart in a different direction.

Inward enlightenment is surely and quickly evidenced by outward appearance and action. "Transformation" might therefore be said to be the direct consequence of "conversion."

Both of these terms are akin to "regeneration," the act of being born anew. The love and service of "the One altogether lovely," which is the impelling motive in religious conversion, transforms and beautifies not only one life, but all those which come in contact with it.

Both trans-form' and con-vert' stress the final syllable. In the first sound *a* as in *am*, *o* as in *orb*; in the second, sound *o* as in *connect*, *e* as *u* in *urn*.

"Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

"He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

"Mrs. Smith always offers you home-made jam when you go to tea."

"Yes, I don't believe any of her family will touch it."

Logical

Teacher: "Which is farther away, Africa or the moon?"

Small Boy: "Africa."

Teacher: "What makes you think that?"

Small Boy: "'Cause we can see the moon and we can't see Africa."—*Royal Arcanum.*

The Unexpected Reply

A little boy, in a country store with his mother, was given an orange by the clerk. The mother turned to the child and said, "Now, what do you say to the lady?" Holding the orange toward the clerk, the child said, "Peel it."—*Christian Herald.*

Nothing Left

An old southern Negro was asked by the proprietor of a store how he happened to need credit when he had such a good cotton crop.

"De ducks got 'bout all that cotton, sah," was the mourutul reply.

"What do you mean, the ducks got it?"

"Well, you see," explained the old man, "I sent dat cotton up to Memphis, and dey deducks the freight, and dey deducks the storage charge, and dey deducks the commission, and dey deducks the taxes—yes, sah, de ducks sho did get 'bout all dat cotton!"—*Pacific Power and Light Co. Bulletin.*

Novel Idea

"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said the young wife. "I have decided today that we would make our own."

"Oh, did you?" said her husband. "Yes, I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be left here regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?"—*New York World.*

Playtime

Sign discovered on the office door at the Little Gem Shipyards, Inc.: "OUT TO LAUNCH—BACK IN TEN MINUTES"

—*Life.*

A Quotation for Today

IT COSTS more to neglect our duties than to accomplish them—ANNA DICKINSON

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Baths Made Illegal in Brussels, Belgium—Headline. Brussels makes a bid for the small-boy trade.

Tampa Tribune: "What is the commonest crime among literary men?" asks the Literary Digest. Writing.

Arkansas Gazette: The president of Rutgers College announces that he has given up golf and will get his exercise hoeing potatoes and chopping wood. Oh, well, if that's the kind of golf he played—.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Investment

Austin, Tex.

FRED LOWERY, a young student in the Texas School for the Blind, gave early musical promise. For a number of years he studied the violin. Then Miss Marguerite Richter, his music teacher in the institution, discovered that he had a still more unusual talent. He could whistle in such sweet, mellow, musical tones that people who heard him thought they were listening to some lovely instrument.

Friends of the youth felt that he had a gift that would give pleasure to many people if fully developed. He worked hard at his art and his whistling grew more and more beautiful. His teacher could hear in his notes now the flute, now the violin and sometimes the xylophone. But there was one thing Fred seemed to lack. In the school he was attending he had little opportunity to learn how to conduct himself on the concert platform.

Miss Richter told business men here about Fred. They were quick to see an opportunity to help. Miss Richter was going to Chicago this summer. If she would let him accompany her they would pay his expenses and make it possible for him to attend a good dramatic school there.

Now a happy young man is at school in Chicago studying dramatics. He is learning how to face the public so that when his musical training is finished he will be able to bring his art to many people. The business men have made it possible.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag, I have received letters from Africa, Persia, Holland, Great Britain, and the United States. I am very interested in aviation and have bought and made some model planes. I have made reservations for a flight to the Bremerton Navy Yard by "aero ferry." The plane used is a Boeing amphibian. It takes from 7 to 10 minutes to go across.

I am 14 years old and interested in sports and stamps. I shall be glad to receive more letters.

Donald H.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have always known of Christian Science and I started to go to Sunday School when I was about 2 years old.

We get the Monitor every day. I like Snubs, Waddles, and I Record Only the Sunny Hours. My favorite hobbies are reading and swimming. I should like to correspond with boys of my age (13) in all parts of the world.

Warren O.

St. Albans, New York.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I read the letters that are printed and always find them interesting. I am 14 years old and a freshman in high school. I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city.

St. Albans is not very far from Curtiss Field, which is an airport. There are many airplanes flying back and forth all day long, and at night I like to watch the lighted air mail planes. I am very fond of reading. Some of my other hobbies are writing letters, collecting postcards and sports of all kinds. I have two pets, Dicky and Petey—two lovely singing canaries.

There are many more things I could write about but I will save those to tell the girls who, I hope, will write to me. I only have one correspondent and should like very much to have more. I should like to hear from girls all over the world, especially France and Holland, and I will answer promptly any letters that I receive.

Eleanor K.

Macedonia, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, though we have had the Monitor since I was a small child. The little town in which I live is very near Cleveland, and it is a part of the Connecticut Land Tract known as the Western Reserve. I go to Cleveland every week to take music and dramatic lessons. I also go to Cleveland to the Christian Science Sunday School, and I have attended since I was about 4 years old. I am interested in swiming, music, dramatics and dancing. Reading is also one of my favorite hobbies.

I like to write letters, and I should be only too glad to receive them from any girls who would like to correspond with me. I am 13 and in the second year of junior high.

Elizabeth P.

Marlboro, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

One of the nicest parts of the Monitor is the Young Folks' Page and there are many nice parts, too. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School in this city for nine years. In the class that I am in we enjoy very much finding different ways to study the lesson each Sunday.

I am very fond of reading and I read a great deal. I enjoyed the story "The Little Cup," that was on the Young Folks' Page recently, very much.

This fall I will be a senior in high school. One of my favorite subjects is English. I also like French and would greatly appreciate it if someone would write a letter to me in French. However, I wouldn't be able to understand very difficult French, as I have only been studying it for two years.

I hope girls about my age will write to me. I am 16 years old.

Norma D.

Beavertown, Oregon

Dear Editor:

So many people who write to the Mail Bag write such good letters, I feel somewhat backward about sending in a letter without telling people something that they will be interested in. I work in a newspaper office, so the first thing I think of is newspaper work.

Work in a newspaper office is fascinating, and very few people who have done this work care to change. Newspaper men are always willing to show the different presses and machinery in a newspaper office, so it is almost unnecessary to describe that part of the work, for it is so much easier to understand if you watch it.

When a person brings news for the paper into the office, he usually does not realize the amount of labor necessary to be performed before the news is in the paper, ready to be read.

When an article of news comes into the office, these are, briefly, the steps it must go through: (a) It must be edited, that is, rewritten properly. (b) It must be "set" or changed into type. (c) It must be "proof read"—all mistakes marked. (d) The mistakes must be corrected. (e) It must be put in the places in the pages where it belongs. (f) It is now put in the press and printed. Some presses also fold the papers. (g) The papers are distributed, and are read by the people.

I shall be glad to receive letters from girls of all ages who are interested in any phase of newspaper work. I promise to answer all letters and all of the questions that I can.

Ramona Joy H.

Auburn, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. I do not know whether my first one was published or not, because when I wrote that one we were not getting the Monitor regularly, but we are now.

I am a boy 12 years old, and attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag, the Adventures of Waddles, the Sundial, In Lighter Vein and Snubs. I have a little fox terrier that I call Chum. I intended to name him Snubs, but decided to call him Chum instead. We live about seven miles from Puget Sound, and almost halfway between Seattle and Tacoma.

It is about seven miles from here to the Flaming Geyser, so named because of the gas escaping through a hole in the ground. Water and gas come up through this hole every hour or so, and the gas can be lighted by throwing a lighted match into it. The flames leap high into the air, then when the water recedes the fire goes out. The only explanation is that the gas escapes from the mines near by. It is certainly a curious sight to see a fire burning right on the water.

I like to swim, collect stamps and read good books. I am particularly interested in collecting stamps, having over 500 different kinds. Baseball is my favorite game. I should like to correspond with boys about my age in Great Britain, particularly boys living in her colonies.

Billy L.

McLeansboro, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Thanks ever so much for the most interesting (to me) part of the Monitor, the Mail Bag. I am the oldest of four children and thus am interested in home making. Being on the high school newspaper staff, I am interested in journalism. I have taken elocution, public speaking, and debating lessons and enjoy them all. I also am interested in 4H Club work, this being my second year in sewing. I am 14 years old and will graduate from high school next June and am thus interested in high school affairs as a whole. Please excuse all the "I's."

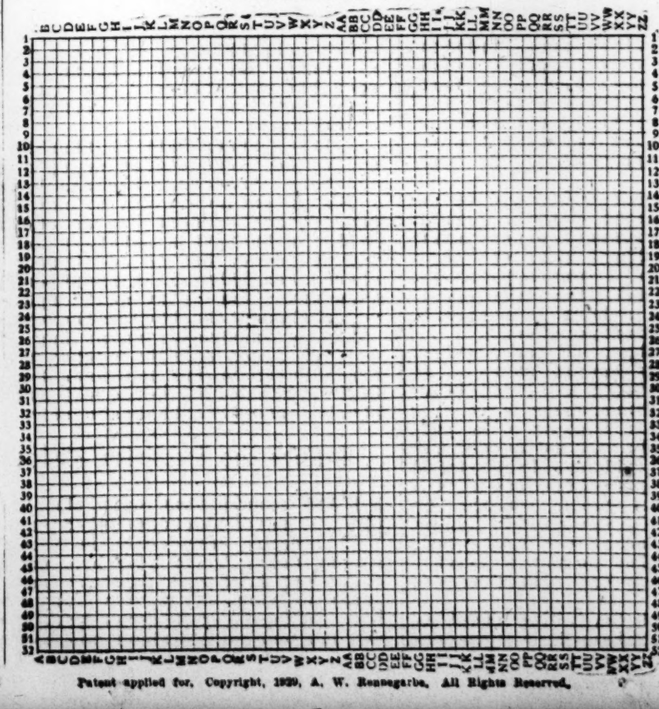
If there are any girls who have interests in common with mine, or are near my age, or are in high school, and want a correspondent, would you please write? I should like especially to hear from Mail Baggers in Hawaii, Japan, China, or France. However, letters from anywhere would be appreciated.

Dina H.

A Puzzle for Young Artists

Draw the Picture of a Knight

Draw lines very lightly until the picture is completed, then trace lines heavily, rounding edges, using your own ability in finishing, and you will be delighted with the result.



KEY TO PICTURE

Start line at point X 45, continue line to point Y 44, Z 45, DD 45, AA 43, AA 42, HH 35, HH 33, II 33, KK 32, LL 30, JJ 29, HH 30, GG 32, HH 33, GG 32, FF 33, BB 33, CC 35, AA 36, X 45, U 45, K 41, J 41, G 43, F 43, H 39, H 38, I 37, J 35, K 35, K 36, I 38, J 37, K 38, R 40, finish. Start U 44, AA 35, AA 25, O 25, O 35, U 44, U 38, S 39, T 38, T 33, Q 33, P 34, Q 32, P 30, Q 31, T 31, T 27, S 26, U 27, W 26, V 27, V 31, Y 31, Z 30, Y 32, Z 34, Y 33, V 33, V 38, W 39, U 38, finish. Start HH 30, CC 30, BB 28, BB 25, DD 23, DD 22, CC 20, BB 20, Z 21, X 25, W 25, W 22, Z 19, CC 19, DD 21, DD 22, finish. Start LL 30, MM 29, LL 27, KK 27, II 28, GG 30, EE 28, EE 27, FF 26, HH 28, FF 26, II 22, II 17, JJ 17, LL 16, HH 12, HH 11, KK 10, NN 10, OO 13, NN 16, MM 17, LL 16, MM 17, LL 17, LL 18, KK 18, JJ 19, II 19, finish. Start HH 12, DD 16, AA 16, U 22, T 22, S 25, finish. Start Z 18, CC 18, EE 21, EE 27, finish. Start X 43, Z 38. Picture is complete. Finish as per instructions.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Modern Magellan

WITH the world for his stage and the blue backdrop of the skies as his setting, Dr. Hugo Eckener has presented the first act of a new drama in aviation. As the Graf Zeppelin grounded at Lakehurst, N. J., its log-book contained more new records than have been made in any single previous flight. The crossing of Eurasia or the Pacific Ocean alone would have been outstanding accomplishments, but the circling of the globe leaves "air-minded" nations in almost breathless contemplation of the forthcoming pageant for which the script has not yet been written.

The programs of past performances offer vivid comparisons. Magellan played the leading rôle four centuries ago when his ship circled the globe in three years. His modern successor traced the shadow of his dirigible across two hemispheres in three weeks. The present comparisons, while not as startling, are of greater practical importance. The only other world-girdling flight was that of the United States Army fliers in 1924. It required six months—approximately eight times as long as the time made by the Graf Zeppelin. Dr. Eckener's actual flying time was less than twelve days, a feat which brings into the realm of reasonable accomplishment a world-circling journey in an elapsed time of two weeks.

The Graf Zeppelin, judged by up-to-the-moment aeronautical standards, is a slow ship. Dr. Eckener and other dirigible designers agree that larger and faster aircraft are needed to make air travel commercially practical on a world-wide scale. Such airships also will offer the advantages of greater safety and the ability to maintain schedules which weather conditions now prevent.

Fantastic pictures of the possibilities of such aircraft are drawn, and even the experts are envisaging things which a few years ago would have been dismissed as purely imaginary. Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, depicts airplane "taxis" loading and unloading passengers from dirigibles in flight. His prediction is based upon the success of recent navy experiments in which an airplane was hooked to the dirigible Los Angeles and a passenger transferred. Meanwhile, stimulated by the brilliant success of the Graf Zeppelin's flight, German and American capitalists are seriously considering huge airship lines which would link present established air services into a world-wide chain. The commercial aspect of such ventures is sound, Admiral Moffett believes, declaring that transoceanic airship lines could be made to pay by carrying mail, even if they developed no passenger travel.

It is anticipated that such ventures will be advanced by Dr. Eckener's present visit in the United States, which he plans to prolong while the Graf Zeppelin recrosses the Atlantic under the command of its first officer, Captain Lehmann. The Goodyear interests, which are building the two new super-Zeppelins for the United States Government, already have discussed a transpacific airship line, provided federal mail contracts can be obtained.

The epochal journey of the Graf Zeppelin stimulates these efforts. It places the stamp of accomplishment upon what was once considered virtually impossible. Dr. Eckener has pointed the way to an era in aeronautics which will rob the world of its size, make puddles of its oceans, and play hop-scotch upon its continents.

The Friendly Game of Conversation

THE world market has probably never been so long on talk and so short on conversation as it is today. Wherever one goes talk bangs the gavel for attention. Even the so-called silent drama has responded to the demands of a thundering age, and has made itself loudly vocal. Perhaps the motion picture changes itself thereby into a more convincing and interesting medium of entertainment. One thing is nevertheless certain: ready-made talk fills the measure of the day.

But in all this clamor of words, what has happened to the noble art of conversation, an art which even a professional stump-speaker may practice without damaging his reputation?

No ready answer can be returned, but certain things may be said about the desirability of allowing conversation to do its proper share in brightening up the loquacious universe.

Good conversation, like tennis, is a game that requires agile intellects eager to bat the ball of an idea over the intervening net. It is built on the homely theory of give and take, of reciprocity, mutual respect. There is no fun to the business of serving up swift balls not speedily and energetically returned, with an added bounce of unexpectedness. The game languishes when a player fails to connect with a "hot one," or knocks the ball spinning into the lilac bushes. As long as the white sphere is in motion, each player doing his noblest to keep it dancing across the tapes, novelty and exhilaration possess the court.

A man who does all the talking himself is not a conversationalist; he is likely to become a public performer. His companion may interject an occasional bit of applause, but he knows he is only a listener, not a participant in the proceedings. And that is ruinous to the friendly spirit of the contest.

What modern life greatly needs is a swing-back to the thrilling sport of intellectual tennis, a game in which everyone has a chance to get ideas into circulation, and where one may meet and return swift volleys from the other side of the net.

Advancing Toward Unity in Europe

"NEITHER victors nor vanquished," that's the burden of French comment which is favorable to Aristide Briand, though such a verdict is not unanimously accepted. "Sacrifices in the cause of peace constitute a triumph"—that is another line of defense against those who believe that France yielded too much at The Hague.

It is to be hoped that no country will lay undue stress on the question of prestige. This plea is widely heard, and it indicates what might have been a dangerous side of the conference results. There is a feeling that Philip Snowden undoubtedly dominated the proceedings and secured for England a new place in the diplomatic councils of the Continent. In some quarters this salient fact is regarded as more important in its implications than the liquidation of the war. It denotes for many people the opening of a new diplomatic era in which all special liens between France and England, which were conveniently summed up in the phrase entente cordiale, are shattered. It does not mean that France and England will exist on unfriendly terms. It merely means that favoritism in the foreign affairs of Europe is at an end.

Friendliness between nations is not to be determined by geography. If the entente is weakened, the events of the last few weeks have undoubtedly drawn France and Germany nearer together. They have likewise brought about a Franco-Italian solidarity. In short, as observers here see the situation, the vanishing of particular friendships is more than compensated by the growth of a general friendship.

The financial arrangements eventually concluded after strenuous debates finally take the reparations problem from a controversial sphere. The Young plan is adopted without substantial modification. The amounts that Germany should pay were never in dispute. The struggle was upon the allocation of these amounts. The British claims to a greater share and for the removal of some of the disadvantages of the scheme for deliveries in kind are now satisfied, and there is no reason to suppose that further complications will delay the putting into operation of the plan drawn up in Paris by the experts.

Opinion is still divided on the rôle played by the various statesmen. Criticism of M. Briand for having failed to make a peremptory reply to Mr. Snowden is heard in Nationalist quarters. But on the whole he is warmly commended for his perseverance and patience, and his subordination of everything, including personal susceptibilities, to the cause of peace in Europe, to which he has set his hand. After all, it is a tremendous event that the reparations problem is definitely settled and no longer casts its dark shadow over European relations.

But still more important, perhaps, is the agreement to evacuate the Rhineland by June next year at the latest. The political conversations over this object were somewhat overclouded by the financial commotion, but, though they were contingent on the financial settlement, they were even more vital. The decision to evacuate means that the employment of the weapon of military coercion is abandoned ten years after the war. Until it was abandoned, there could not be positive peace in Europe. At best there could be only resignation of one great power to the abnormal disabilities and indignities placed upon it by other great powers. It would be impossible to exaggerate the consequences of the decision to cease the occupation of German territory. Europe reverts to normality. There is now, for the first time, a real prospect of the generous ideals enunciated by M. Briand and implied in the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg pact being realized.

Moreover, evacuation is not undertaken grudgingly. It is clear that the delay asked for corresponds to technical necessities. Everything will be done to hasten the day when the last French soldier will leave the Rhineland. This is guaranteed under the arrangement by which France itself pays a third of the occupational costs, while the other occupying powers pay proportionately. Germany is relieved of a large part of the burden which hitherto fell upon it.

Further and more significant is the fact that a special committee of control will not be established. The demand for such a committee was the chief stumblingblock, and it was expected that France and Germany would with difficulty reach an accord on this point. But it was recognized that the existing Locarno organization, backed up by the League of Nations, was sufficient to meet the case. It is assumed that Germany, like other countries, will carry out its treaty obligations without special invidious supervision.

Again it is impossible for M. Briand to escape criticism for his concessions, but again the advantages which accrue, not only to France but to Europe, are seen greatly to outweigh the imaginary disadvantages. Even a solution of the problem of the Saar is understood to be now pending between France and Germany, and, although excluded from the present conference, it was agreed that the two countries principally concerned should endeavor to come to terms.

Thus the conference, for some time unpromising, has indeed made the abolition of special servitudes certain, and at Geneva it is confidently anticipated M. Briand will now make a fresh advance toward European unity.

Before the Publicity Kick-Off

MANY months have passed since colleges and universities in the United States were household words—that is, those with winning teams. There have been occasional stories and brief radio announcements: research professors and prize-winning students drew occasional notices; minor sports gained a few lines during the winter and spring; at commencement there were the lists of graduates and the baccalaureate addresses which few persons read. But the public has heard comparatively little from the higher educational institutions since the last football publicity season.

Just now seems an appropriate time to mention that many collegiate activities since the last Thanksgiving game have been going on to make students more fit for mental pursuits. Coaches and their assistants have taught games to those who had no ambition to "go out for a letter" awarded by Alma Mater. The best organized institutions have spent much of their profits from the football season, and even more in some instances, to help balance the average student's extracurricular activities by providing much-needed play. Even the professors have been drawn into tennis tournaments; handball competition, golf and other games through work by the athletic department.

Soon the resounding thumps of toes against pigskins will tell of preparations for the kick-off in impending football games. Athletes' names will be blazoned on sports pages and elsewhere in the news columns while other students and the professors gain attention only in the campus publications' jokes. Reports on record attendance at games will bring charges that the colleges overemphasize football. Professors' salaries will be compared with the coaches' pay, but critics probably will overlook their chance to tell specifically how to correct the existing disproportions.

Before this annual deluge of propaganda and discussion, it seems well to ask how much of the overemphasis on football is in the colleges and how much in the press. The physical training courses continue through the school year, but they do not project themselves into public attention. They are not news that will help to sell papers, but no one could escape the notices of football games.

As for the "big business" of college football, it has at least one merit besides advertising and amusement; it often helps to pay the bill for other useful athletic activities.

Getting Off a Musical Byroad

MUSICAL AMERICA, the periodical wherein John C. Freund recorded the progress of the art of tone in the United States for a long time, announces itself, after a few years of experimenting, as returning to its traditional ways. Placed under the direction of men who were associated with Freund, it declares its purpose to get back in the editorial path struck out by him. Policies hastily discarded as belonging only to the days which Freund knew are recalled and revived as being suited precisely to a moment which he foresaw.

To follow the former publisher, brilliant and influential though he was, should really prove no difficult matter for those lately assuming charge. To continue his methods, the main thing necessary for them to do, no doubt, is to take their task seriously. For serious in his attitude toward the subject under consideration in his paper Freund always was, in spite of his continual inclination to fun. He was, indeed, a wit; but in the true literary meaning. He laughed about music, but he never wrote of it contemptuously; he laughed at musicians, but he knew how to do so without hurt to anyone's feelings. He had a technique of humor which comes down the line of Aristophanes and Cervantes; piquancy of remark with good-natured intent. He understood mockery, but the person whom he paragraphed he could look in the face afterward.

Like all writers who have the inner secret of laughter, he had the knack of laying hold on trifles, rigging them out gayly and parading them as important. His talent in this regard was supported by an observation that saw just enough and not too much. He knew the facts wherewith he filled his columns, and he was acquainted with the men and women whose names he put into print. His attitude as humorist enabled him to go on commenting indefinitely. Erasmus could praise folly in chapter upon chapter. Meredith could have lectured on comedy until now.

Poorer outlook for a musical criticism that treats the theme with disrespect, and that goes in pursuit of sober concerns to make them ridiculous. There comes before long the end of the trail. First and last, then, the question with the new Musical America organization is perhaps not so much one of continuing the march from where the original proprietor stopped as of getting off a byroad to the main route of travel.

Random Ramblings

Delegates to the Hague conference on reparations differed for weeks on claims growing out of the World War, but they agreed from the start that all the nations had lost by the conflict.

A penny-in-the-slot door-bell has just been put on the market. Perhaps the device may prove valuable in checking up on the number of idle calls that are not "worth a cent."

It took only six months to complete the second million model A Ford cars, as compared with thirteen months for the first million. The first million is always the hardest.

Vermont reports that the number of oxen in the State has dropped from 725 last year to 599 this year. The ox yoke may soon gather dust with the spinning wheel.

Ready-prepared lunches have made it easier to get ready for a picnic, but they have yet to duplicate the flavor that a camp fire gives to bacon on a stick.

"High cost of lifts" is the latest reason advanced in London for keeping down the height of apartment houses in the metropolis.

One reason the talkie seems more natural than the silent motion picture is that it emphasizes the importance of the last word.

Records may come, and records may go, but inventions which make these records possible steadily continue.

One unpatented way to refuel an automobile is to walk back to the nearest gas station. Ever tried it?

We wonder what Babe Ruth thinks of the home run the Graf Zeppelin made.

Main Street Stages a Comeback

By WALTER BURR

Professor of Sociology, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

II

WHAT are these people who are coming into the American town doing for a living? In the first place, they are selling new goods and improved services to town and country people. Last fall the Associated Press carried in the morning paper a statement from a Nebraska town that the farmers in that area would hardly have time to join the "farmers' caravan" which proposed to march on the Republican Convention at Kansas City, because they were interested in the coming of two trainloads of combines into their town, to be sold among the wheat farmers. Combines, be it know to provincial city folks, are power machines that cut and thresh the wheat at one operation. They cost an average of $1500 each. Seventeen thousand of them have been sold in the last eleven years in Kansas alone. Let the mathematician figure up how much business that means—new business—done on Main Street, at the retail store of the implement dealer. It requires more implement dealers, more salesmen, and more repair men.

Twenty years ago very few farm people owned automobiles. Now, in the State of Kansas alone, there are one and one-half automobiles per farm family. This business has been done through car dealers in the small towns. It is an entirely new business.

To be sure, the old blacksmith shop has disappeared; but in its place has come the modern repair shop, the machinery electrically operated. With tractors, farm engines, combines, automobiles, and other such complicated power devices, the repair business is enormous, and is employing a number of trained mechanics that is putting the number of blacksmiths "in the shade" more dense than that made by the "spreading chestnut tree."

* * *

The old lamp lighter has gone from the small town, and nearly all villages are now electrified. That means a new business in the sale of accessories, fixtures, bulbs, and wiring. Farm homes are becoming modernized—and, as a result, new shops are appearing in small towns, bearing signs, "Furnace and Sheet Metal Works," "Plumbing and Steam Fitting," "Bathroom Fixtures." Nor must one forget the radio retail stores. In Kansas alone the farmers have purchased in the last five years over $6,000,000 worth of radio receiving sets, the greater part of the business done through local distributing centers.

In a town of 8000 people a man who owns and operates a steam laundry told the writer recently that a few years ago he did ten farm "family washes" each week, and that now the number of families served has risen to 160. The farmer brings the laundry to town when he brings in the eggs and other produce. Statistics show also that the bakery business has been having phenomenal growth, and that much more than half the baking for town and country homes is now done in these central plants. When you bring into a town bakers, laundrymen, car salesmen, power-implement dealers, plumbers—and their families—and, when this process is taking place over an entire nation like the United States, there is no mystery in the fact of the addition of population in the small towns.

Then there are the community high schools that have been established in many parts of the Nation during the last fifteen years. Do you remember the old "academy," of which there were perhaps ten or a dozen in a state? They have for the most part disappeared. Now practically every town has its own high school, which is a much more efficient institution than was the "academy" of former days.

This in itself has made business for the dealers in brick and cement, and other building materials. It has made employment for contractors and for laborers. More than that, it has brought into each such community from four to a dozen college graduates as members of the high school faculty. The high school students must have books and other school supplies, and these are sold at the new book store on Main Street. With the general toning up of education and public interest, more people are reading newspapers and magazines, and this means two or three news stands in the town where a few years ago such a retail establishment did not exist.

* * *

Some of the people who are moving into the small town are traveling salesmen. In a typical town of 10,000, there are 150 of these knights of the road, and most of them are men with families. They "make" the stores in the larger cities, as well as in other towns. They prefer to have their families live in a place that is not so large that they will be lost in the anonymity of the mass. These missionaries of trade go out and get the money and bring it back into town and spend it. Most of them travel in cars now—which increases again the business of the automobile dealers and repair men, and the sellers of gas and oil. Many of them find it necessary to own two cars—one for the traveling salesman business and one for the family.

This increase in business population makes more demand for the services of professional men—and so the cycle continues. People go where people go—and they have now started toward Main Street.

The town has become a service station for the traveling public. Main Street is a world highway. At the time that Main Street was caricatured, this was not the case to any such degree as maintains at the present time. If the slab is built so as not to go "down the main drag," there are some evidences to indicate that Main Street intends to move over to it—or to build its own slab so as to entice tourists that way. Present-day Americans have become more nomadic than were the original native Americans—the Indians.

City folks are driving down "Main Street," and Main Street intends to sell them something. Gas, oil, tires, accessories, food, drink (soft), outing clothes—"or what will you have?" These travelers also make their money in the big city, and bring it out and spend it in the small town. Have you not noticed how the ice cream parlors and soft drink places have dressed up to meet the fastidious demands of the traveling public?

The town of a few thousand people will now have two or more good hotels, advertised far down the public highway as "modern" in every respect. Who ever heard of a modern hotel in an average-sized town prior to fifteen years ago? Did any of you travel in small towns fifteen years ago and try to get something to eat? If so, you probably made a lunch on crackers and cheese at the grocery store. The "Café," a strictly city institution, now serves good meals in Podunk, cools the tourist-diners with electric fans, and advertises "all the ice water you want"—which is more than you can get in many a city dining room.

* * *

The passenger train now runs along the country road, stops to pick up individual passengers, and has stop schedules in every town. Of course, it's in the form of the bus, but it serves the purpose formerly served by the railway train—and serves it much better for short runs between small towns. In one midwestern agricultural state, where all the towns are "small," buses run over nearly 5000 miles of these country roads, bringing the traveling public to hundreds of towns.

"Federal and state aid to highways" sounds good to the tourist; but it should be noted that the actual work is done of necessity out where the folks live, and that the new industry of road building centers its activities in the small town. The sand and cement are shipped to the local station, and hauled out by local truck drivers. There is labor for local workers, and a percentage of the money sent in by the Government and state is turned loose in the small town.

It probably is for all these reasons that the big chain store companies are launching out from the cities, and placing branch stores in towns of 5000 population. Many of these big national concerns maintain expensive research departments, and the fact that they are establishing themselves in average-sized towns is very good proof of their estimate of the future of the American Main Street.

Now industry is seeking the small town. In April, 1928, one of the big business journals of the Nation carried an expensive page advertisement, which read in part:

The small town offers these advantages to factories—lower living costs, lower labor costs, lower taxes, better shipping facilities, permanent conservative labor, no fatiguing congestion, cheaper land, close to raw materials, close to markets, room for growth. . . . The time has come to measure the effects of big-city congestion on production efficiency. How much human energy is exhausted in getting to and from work? How much of production cost is contributed by costly overhead, expensive land, high cost of employees' living, high metropolitan taxes? Close consideration of these questions is leading many manufacturers to turn to small towns to avoid expenses caused by metropolitan conditions.

If this were only the expounding of a theory, in an imaginative magazine article, one would take it with "a grain of salt." But a company that has service to sell to big corporations is paying several thousand dollars to advertise the small town. It has never paid the small town to advertise itself; now that we have come to the place where it pays someone to advertise the small town, we may expect to see the Main Street movement speeded up.

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A prominent engineer with a New York firm has recently said: "Centralization of industry—which the manufacturer seems to have been no more able to resist than can a moth keep away from a bright light—has in effect made our industrial establishments pay an ever-mounting premium in burdens inherent with location at congested centers." The same authority states that "the lodestone of industry always has been, and perhaps always will be, available power." Wherever there is available power, and means of transportation to market, one may expect manufacturing plants to locate. This will bring to such centers aggregations of population, to work in the manufacturing plants and to serve those who do work in the plants.

Industries which formerly were compelled to go to certain centers for power may now scatter out over the Nation into small towns. This opportunity is offered through the extension of superpower electric transmission lines. Wherever there is such a line, connected with power centers, there is available much more power in each local community than was ever dreamed of by our early industrialist, who located his factory on a little New England stream where he could operate a waterwheel.

This doubtless means again the union of agriculture, industry and commerce in the local community. It will mean a much more healthful condition in the Nation than that under which the country has been laboring since the beginning of the factory system. No longer may one expect the conflicts between city and country that have held back economic and social progress. Even the sectional differences which always come to the fore in campaign times may become a thing of the past. Certainly one will hear less and less of "the industrial East and the agricultural West." Living in the same family will be some who work at farming, some at teaching, some in industrial plants. This will make for mutual understanding of the problems that have caused class dissensions in the past.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Schooling's Value

A COLLEGE degree is worth $56,000 more than a high school diploma, according to statistics gathered by Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools.

His figures are based on the Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity's survey on occupational incomes from all types of occupation and grades of education.

The statistics were compiled from 7369 reports received by the fraternity from all states in the Union. The survey was conducted to show whether a college education actually paid in dollars and cents.

The untrained man, Dr. Glenn found, with only an elementary education, goes to work at fourteen. He reaches a maximum income at forty-five, earning on the average less than $1700 a year. His total earnings from fourteen to sixty are about $64,000.

The high school graduate goes to work at eighteen, four years later, and passes the maximum of the elementary trained man in ten years.

He rises steadily to his own maximum of $2800 at fifty and then falls off to about his forty-year average. His earnings from eighteen to sixty total about $88,000, just $24,000 more than that earned by the elementary trained boy. This indicates that each of the four years of a high school boy's life is worth $6000 to him.

The college graduate goes to work at twenty-two. By the time he is thirty-one his income equals that of the high school graduate at forty, and continues steadily to rise. Total earnings from twenty-two to sixty are approximately $144,000. The $56,000 above the high school graduate figure represents the cash value of a college education, making $14,000 for each of his four-year terms.—*Terre Haute Tribune.*

Prison Revolt

THE insurrection in Clinton prison at Dannemore, N. Y., when 1300 men ran amuck and broke for liberty, was a terrible thing. It was suppressed, after heavy property damage, with the killing and wounding of many prisoners.

Six days later there was a serious riot at Auburn prison, N. Y., in which prisoners captured the arsenal and set fire to various prison buildings. It was suppressed after the killing of two convicts and the wounding of four guards. Eight convicts were believed to have escaped.

Another riot occurred at Leavenworth prison.

Granted, those were mostly "desperate criminals," long-term men with bad records. Such prisoners are hard to manage, and according to the usual view have to be handled roughly. They come to feel that they have everything to gain by revolt, and little to lose.

But there are complaints of serious overcrowding in these and other prisons, of needless severity on the part of guards, of men eating their hearts and minds out in forced idleness and discomfort, bereft not only of hope but of mental occupation. Has society been handling the problem right in such prisons?

A prison official in Michigan urges his state to provide an educational system for the inmates of all prisons, so that no prisoner would lack opportunity for at least a common school training, and all would have a chance for self-improvement. Crime, this authority says, is usually accompanied by ignorance. The best way to drive out criminal thoughts is to provide other thoughts to take their place.—*Oxnard (Calif.) Daily Courier.*

Genuine Enlightenment

A FEW days ago, speaking at Manchester, Eng., the great American surgeon, Dr. William Mayo of Rochester, Minn., one of the outstanding great men of the world today, made this statement:

The great middle class in America is no longer drinking. The class at the top and the dregs at the bottom are still at it. The saloon is gone and no one wants it back. Liquor is scarce, and what there is is not safe.

Well-informed Americans know that Dr. Mayo in that brief statement conveyed to Englishmen about the first true statement of the situation as to prohibition as it exists in America. Most visitors from abroad, finding themselves treated to all the drinks they desire as they land in New York, return home believing that the whole country is like the homes of the lawless rich which are glad to lavish intoxicants. They see and know nothing of the habits of the great bulk of Americans. Dr. Mayo enlightens them.

The truth, as Dr. Mayo tells it, is that the great middle class in America—those who earn their living whether wearing white collars or overalls—in the main respect the law. At least they do not spend their hard-earned money for intoxicants. They buy homes and automobiles and comforts. The bulk of the lawless are those above the need of earning their living and their imitators who think it smart to spit on the Constitution and evade the laws of their country, and what Dr. Mayo calls "the dregs at the bottom," including what is known as "the submerged tenth," or "the underworld."—*Exchange.*